FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALGERIAN COMMERCE MINISTER RECEIVED BY MIHALI, NEDIN HOXHA

AU061956Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Qirjako Mihali, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received today M'Hamed Hadj Yala, leader of the Algerian Government trade delegation and minister of commerce. The reception was attended by Minister of Trade Nedin Hoxha and Deputy Foreign Minister Reiz Malile. Larbi Demaghlatrous, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

This afternoon the Algerian Government trade delegation led by Minister of Commerce M'Hamed Hadj Yala was received by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha. The reception was also attended by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Muzafer Ahmati; [name indistinct] deputy director of the (?Second) Directorate of the Foreign Ministry, and others. Larbi Demaghlatrous, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present. At the meeting ideas were exchanged on the development of trade relations between the two countries.

This morning the Algerian Government trade delegation visited landmarks in Tirana. Its members visited the Albania Today and Albanian Popular Culture exhibitions, as well as the tractor plant. The delegation was accompanied by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha.

Trade Agreement Signed

AU062140Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 6 Apr 78 AU

[Text] A trade agreement for the period 1978-80 was signed today in Tirana between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. The agreement was signed on the Albanian side by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha and on the Algerian side by Minister of Commerce M'Hamed Hadj Yala. The signing ceremony was also attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Reiz Malile, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Muzafer Ahmati and members of the Albanian Government trade delegation. Larbi Demaghlatrous, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present, together with members of the Algerian Government trade delegation.

Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha gave a dinner at the Dajti Hotel in honor of the government trade delegation of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. The dinner was also attended by Deputy Minister of Internal Trade Viktor Nushi, Deputy Foreign Minister Reiz Malile, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Muzafer Ahmati and others. Larbi Demaghlatrous, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

Nedin Hoxh and M'Hamed Hadj Yala delivered speeches.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ALGERIA--The delegation of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions led by Farije Salicaj, secretary of the council, returned today from a visit to Algeria, where it attended the Fifth Congress of the General Union of Algerian Workers. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Apr 78 AU]

BCP CC ADOPTS THESES FOR PARTY CONFERENCE 20, 21 APR

AU0614447Y Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 6 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 6 (BTA)--A plenary session of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party was held here today. It discussed the draft theses of the national party conference for the improvement of the socialist organization of labour and the planned management of the economy.

The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, made a detailed statement.

The plenary session unanimously approved the draft theses and decided that the national conference of the Bulgarian Communist Party should be convened on April 20 and 21 of this year. Mr Todor Zhivkov was approved to read the principal report at the conference.

TODOROV PRESENTED WITH APPEAL TO ABANDON NEUTRON BOMB

LD0620385Y Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

["No to the Neutron Bomb"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 6, (BTA)--Today, Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a delegation of the Bulgarian public that had attended the "Stop the Neutron Bomb" international forum in Amsterdam in March.

The Bulgarian government leader was presented with the appeal to the nations and governments of all countries adopted by the forum, which condemns the intentions of the U.S. military circles to launch the manufacture of the neutron bomb.

Mr Stanko Todorov highly appraised this initiative of the peace-loving forces and expressed the Bulgarian Government and people's wish for banning this most sinister of weapons. He expressed hope that common sense will overcome, and it will become possible for the dangerous development of things in this sphere to be stopped, that relations between states will develop in the best interests of mankind.

The government of Bulgaria supports unreservedly the proposals put forward by Mr Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CC of the CPU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, for mutually abandoning the manufacture of the neutron weapon. Bulgaria is a coauthor of a joint socialist draft of a convention banning manufacture, stockpiling, distribution and use of that weapon, which was submitted to the disarmament committee in Geneva.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO SCORES CARTER FOREIGN POLICY

AU0620595Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Apr 78 p 7 AU

[Yoan Mateev article: "International Review"--"Detente Is a Common Obligation"]

[Excerpt] The cause of detente, peace and security in the world demands an active and constructive participation of states with different social systems.

The doublecrossing political maneuvers of Washington, the discrepancy between words and deeds, the use of statements for political intrigues and diversions, all these actions are appearing in a particularly repulsive and unattractive light against the background of this demand of our time; taking into consideration the fact that mankind's future is at stake.

The most recent example in this respect was set by President Carter's visit to Nigeria. After the noisy propaganda announcing some sort of particularly important statement which the President, allegedly, was saving for Lagos, the visitor from the United States reiterated the well-known assurances about Washington's feelings of sincere friendship toward Africa and Nigeria in particular. Of course the motives of this "warmth" are nothing but the rich resources of Africa and the oil deposits of Nigeria in particular which, after the oil of Saudi Arabia, are the second most important for the United States. The quality of this "friendship", however, should be evaluated by keeping in mind at the same time the malicious hostility aimed at selfish goals with which the imperialist circles in the United States are inciting fratricidal conflicts on the African continent. There is a long list of such conflicts including Nigeria and the last incident is that in the Horn of Africa.

The tension, which this actual line of behavior of the United States toward Africa recently provoked, is now being exploited again by Washington for the purpose of impeding other, exceptionally important tasks of detente--such as stopping the arms race.

At the same time Washington is accumulating new plans for fanning the arms race, it is trying to implement these plans behind the peoples' backs. Thus, during his trip to Brazil, the U.S. President tried to present the United States as a pillar of the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons; at the same time the BBC announced that the production of neutron weapons is imminent and at the same time Secretary of State Vance continues his consultations with West European partners on stockpiling new bombs in NATO member-countries. At the same time, too, U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown submitted a secret report in which he set forth the Pentagon's claims for the prompt drafting and production of a new type of patrolling aircraft capable of carrying and launching cruise missiles.

The complicated diplomatic maneuvers of Washington, which are the result of the hypocrisy of U.S. policy, are appearing particularly clearly from the course of events in the Middle East. During and after the visit to Washington by Israel's prime minister Begin these maneuvers were particularly clearly unmasked.

The American-Israeli dialog in Washington demonstrated above all that the United States continues to withdraw from the declaration jointly adopted with the USSR about the resumption of the work of the Geneva Middle East conference, a fact which signifies that the United States does not observe even its most solemnly assumed commitments. In the second place--the fact that Begin was not denied either economic or military aid can be interpreted only as a direct encouragement of Tel Aviv's aggressive behavior. Since the visit took place at the peak of the aggression against southern Lebanon, the uncriticial approach of the United States toward its visitor can be considered as support for this action. However, in its hyprocrisy U.S. imperialism is not even sincere towards its loyal Israeli ally. This appeared from the difference in the aspirations of the two partners in the Middle East--the interests of the overseas monopolies being rather important. They need hegemony over the whole area. They need to spread their influence over the natural and human resources in the Arab countries. This is why the United States cannot remain unaffected by any attempts of its protege, Israel, to overdo things since this would jeopardize the chances of strengthening U.S. influence. From this point of view we can assume that Washington was in a delicate situation in particular after the barbaric bloodshedding in southern Lebanon and after the failure of the recently concluded Sadat-Weizman talks.

CARTER'S TOUR REVEALS DISAGREEMENTS WITH LA, AFRICAN STATES

AU0620185Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Apr 78 p 7 AU

[Article by B. Zagar in the column "A Word on the Events": "...And He Left a Chill Behind"]

[Text] The trip of U.S. President J. Carter to South America and Africa has not yielded the expected results. One could even say--as the American press itself writes--that the United States fares worse because of its involvement in these regions.

James Carter said his goal in Brazil was to negotiate an improvement in their bilateral relations. In Venezuela, he wanted to completely solve the questions concerning crude oil and Venezuela's complaint about U.S. discriminatory measures in bilateral trade relations. President Carter's task in Brazil was difficult because he tried to prevent the materialization of extensive cooperation between Brazil and the FRG in the nuclear industry. This cooperation has, however, already been achieved to such a degree that Washington cannot substantially influence it. It is a fact that the United States has lost Brazilian markets in this important region. The FRG, Japan, Switzerland and other capitalist countries are gaining increasingly significant positions in the competition to penetrate the Brazilian economy, a development which must sooner or later emerge also in the political relations between Brazil and the United States.

In Venezuela, Carter's visit has generated general disillusionment. Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez was very critical of the attempts by rightwing forces in the American Congress to bring about a one-sided revision of the signed U.S.-Panama treaty on the Panama Canal, which would grant Washington the right to intervene militarily in this region.

The hypocritical "human rights" campaign that Washington initiated has boomeranged against the American guest. The New York TIMES concedes that President Carter was given a hard lesson on this subject. The South Americans have reminded him that the United States continues to support the reactionary repressive dictatorship of General Somoza in Nicaragua. In Brazil, the two-faced policy of human rights was rejected in an even more accentuated manner; they informed Carter that U.S. interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states is inadmissible. President Carter departed from Brazil and left behind a chill in the mutual relations.

The main theme of James Carter's negotiations in Nigeria concerned the situation in South Africa and a new version of the Anglo-American plan for a "settlement" in Rhodesia. The President assumed that he would succeed in persuading the African states to support Washington's policy. This attempt was also unsuccessful, because the Africans have not found anything new in Carter's concept. "When the White House shows interest in Africa, it does so--just as it did in the past--to protect its investments and the white majority regimes", the NEW NIGERIAN wrote.

The joint Nigerian-U.S. communique issued at the conclusion of President Carter's visit markedly confirmed the different positions of both sides on important issues. Olesgun Obasanjo, the head of the Nigerian state and chairman of the Supreme Military Council expressed "deep disillusionment" with the materialization of the proposals to liquidate the shameless apartheid [odlucenost] system. The communique rejects the "internal settlement between Rhodesian Premier Smith and the mercenary African representatives. The Nigerian Government has more than once declared that the only way to solve the Rhodesian problem is to instantaneously transfer power to the African majority, which has its actual representative in the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

J. Carter also tried to force his old view on other problems on the Nigerian representatives. According to the Washington POST, Nigeria rejected "Washington's anti-Cuban campaign." In every possible way, Carter intimidated the Africans by speaking of "Cuban interference", in an attempt to discredit Cuba's unselfish help to African nations which are defending their liberty. But even here he has not succeeded. The first visit of a U.S. President to black Africa has demonstrated that the goals of American policy are sharply opposed to the interests of the African nations and encounter the resistence of the independent states.

INDRA LEADS CSSR ASSEMBLY DELEGATION TO USSR

LD061714Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] An official delegation of the Federal Assembly, led by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, left for the Soviet Union today. The eight-member delegation includes the vice chairmen of the Federal Assembly Vaclav David, chairman of the Chamber of the People, and Dalibor Hanes, chairman of the Chamber of Nations. During their visit, the Czechoslovak deputies will exchange views on the further intensification of cooperation of our two fraternal countries and their supreme representative and legislative assemblies. The visit is taking place at the invitation of Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet, and Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

CPCZ'S BILAK CHAIRS IDEOLOGICAL COMMISSION MEETING

LD070432Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] An expanded meeting of the Ideological Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee today heard a report on the conference of central committee secretaries of communist and workers parties of socialist countries about ideological and international questions.

The commission also discussed the draft of the ideological and subject plan of Czechoslovak television for 1978 and 1979 and a report about a check on the state of completion and the activities of institutes of Marxism-Leninism and institutions of higher learning.

The deliberations were chaired by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

CSSR LEADERS THANK BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN FOR GREETINGS

LD041337Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

To Comrade A. N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades: On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and all the working people, and on our own account, we sincerely and wholeheartedly thank the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government and all the fraternal Soviet people for their warm congratulations and comradely greetings on the 30th anniversary of the victory secured by the working people of our country over the forces of reaction.

We very much appreciate your assessment of the successes achieved by the peoples of our country in building socialism over the past 30 years under the leadership of the CPCZ and with the close cooperation and all-round assistance of the Soviet Union. For the communists and all the working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia, the 30th anniversary of the February victory became an event which they honored by again declaring their determination to fulfill its revolutionary precepts by developing friendship and fraternal cooperation between the communist parties and the peoples of both countries.

We take this opportunity to wish you, dear comrades, all communists and the fraternal Soviet people further great successes on the path of building a communist society and in the struggle for the victory of the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism, progress and lasting peace throughout the world.

[Signed] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee;

Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK-POLISH TRADE--A joint session of the presidiums of the Polish section of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and the Czechoslovak section of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade ended in Prague yesterday with the signing of a final document. The document reviews the present state of trade between the two states and establishes the main trends guiding the activities of the sections of the two chambers for the coming period. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD]

CZECH HEALTH MINISTER LEAVES--Czech Health Minister Jaroslav Prokopec left for Copenhagen yesterday to attend a meeting of the consultative committee for medical research of the World Health Organization. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD]

CZECHOSLOVAK-BRITISH TRADE--A joint plenary session of the British section of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and the Czechoslovak section of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry met in Prague today. It discussed questions pertaining to the promotion of mutually advantageous trade and economic relations between Czechoslovakia and Great Britain, including possibilities for cooperation in production, especially in engineering and electrical engineering. The representatives of the two sides signed a document at the end of the session which includes joint action against certain measures obstructing the further expansion of international trade. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD]

NEW AIR ROUTES--On 1 April the new Czechoslovak Airlines' schedule becomes effective introducing the Karlovy Vary-Bratislava and Karlovy Vary-Kosice routes and reintroducing the Bratislava-Ostrava, Bratislava-Lucenec and Prague-Marianske Lazne routes. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Mar 78 p 2 AU]

NEW ENVOY TO NIGER--J. Vrla, Czechoslovak ambassador to Niger with a permanent seat in Lagos, presented his credentials to Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and chief of state of the Republic of Niger. [Prague PRACE in Czech 1 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

MITTAG ADDRESSES STUDENTS AT KARL MARX COLLEGE

LD0700O2Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Guenther Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and party secretary, today spoke to over 800 students at the Karl Marx party college about matters related to the SED's economic policy. He said the further shaping of the advanced socialist society and a revolutionary militant stand for achieving this strategic goal were inseparably linked. The uninterrupted continuation of the policy involving the major task introduced by the eighth party congress was of paramount political importance for the overall further development of socialism in the GDR. On all this there could be only one stand--to do everything to raise the republic's economic performance. The main thing was not just to produce more but also more efficiently. This involved making better use of what already existed, better quality of the products manufactured and saving manpower. Guenther Mittag proceeded from the premise that the tasks set by the ninth party congress for developing the material and technical basis are not a one-sided technological matter but rather form a fundamental issue in regard to the further strengthening of the power of the working class. For this reason, the decisive factor is the politically aware, disciplined and responsible action of every working person and each responsible manager.

WARSAW PAPER INTERVIEWS HOFFMANN ON ARMS RACE

AU0422225Y Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 31 Mar 78 p 3 AU

[Unattributed interview with Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Politburo member and minister of national defense: "The Arms Race Threatens Peace and Security of Nations"]

[Text] [Question] Comrade General, what is the reason for the arms race, whose halting is the most urgent task of our times?

[Answer] It would seem that the stormy development of science and technology, which we have experienced for a long time now in all areas in which science and technology can be applied, is responsible for this race. Arms race champions in the imperialist camp try to present this issue in just this way. In fact, political and economic interests induce the imperialist forces to fan the flames of the arms race. We have talked of just these forces in the CSCE. It is they who want to win superiority in certain areas of the world and to use force to insure that their social system dominates the entire world. After all, the continuing new weapons orders and the consistent efforts to improve them bring gigantic profits for the imperialist forces. This is why the arms race means business for them.

Against the background of all this, the imperialist politicians and military men pretend that they are forced to defend themselves against a threat of attack on the part of the Soviet Army and other armed forces of the Warsaw Pact. The reactionary forces in the FRG raise the noisiest uproar, of course. Such statements are nonsense and ordinary slander.

From its very birth, socialism has been indissolubly associated with the struggle for peace. Lenin defined the October Revolution as the "first victory along the road to eliminating wars." More than 30 years of peace for our people and for Europe since the end of World War II are the result of the strength and cohesion of the socialist armed forces, which are a bulwark of peace.

[Question] Comrade General, could you speak on the danger posed for peace by the unbridled imperialist armament efforts?

[Answer] The means and potential of the imperialist policy of aggression in the past few years have rapidly increased, and efforts are still being made to increase these means and potential in a deliberate and consistent manner. Let us bear in mind, for example, that in 1977 the NATO front-line nuclear forces increased considerably. The introduction of the Lance operational-tactical missiles has been completed in the British and FRG ground forces and has just started in the Dutch and Belgian army formations. The construction of Pershing launching pads, from which it is possible to carry out nuclear assaults within a short time, is forging ahead rapidly.

During the 1977 NATO maneuvers, an approximately simultaneous concentration of almost all the front-line army corps was carried out which demonstrated that it was possible to switch over directly from the stage of exercises to the stage of aggressive operations. The time in which the distance between the exercise ranges and the GDR border had to be covered amounted to 90-120 minutes for the ground forces and 2-5 minutes for the air forces. Between August and November 1977 some 500,000 soldiers of all services were in a state of combat readiness and were supported by 15,000 tanks and armored vehicles, 2,500 planes and 300 warships.

That the most aggressive and, at the same time, economically strongest section of the monopolistic bourgeoisie--the leading circles of West German imperialism--are close to outstripping the other European countries of NATO in the military area is a particular danger.

After all, the West German media are proclaiming in an all too arrogant manner that the Leopard 2 main battle tank, the Tornado multi-role combat aircraft, the Gepard anti-aircraft gun and other weapon systems possessed by the Bundeswehr are always the "best in the world."

In some especially sensitive areas of the world the danger of the possible production and introduction of nuclear weapons is growing. This is particularly so in states such as Israel and South Africa, which make no secret of their ambitions and scientific-technical potentials.

In no case must we make light of these intensified efforts of the imperialist camp to change, through the arms race, the military balance in favor of NATO and other aggressive groups.

[Question] Could it be said that the intended production of the neutron bomb and its introduction into the NATO armed forces also serve these efforts?

[Answer] Without a doubt. The only thing we should take into account in this connection is that, regardless of the differences in operation and application, the neutron bomb is not, in principle, a new type of weapon when compared with the present nuclear weapons which would bring some decisive superiority to the NATO forces as the West has so often maintained.

The neutron bomb is dangerous to peace primarily because it leads to a new round of the arms race and thus not only complicates the present disarmament talks, which are difficult enough as they are, but also intensifies the threat of war and of the use of mass destruction weapons.

[Question] Comrade General, how do you evaluate the socialist military coalition's defense power in the face of this danger? [paragraph continues]

Will the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states be able to further guarantee a reliable defense of socialism and peace?

[Answer] The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries allied with it have done thoughout the years whatever is necessary to effectively defend socialism. This has greatly contributed to maintaining peace in Europe, although the aggressive circles have often created dangerous situations. The increasing power of socialism and the balance of power changing in its favor have been and are of crucial importance in this regard. The armed forces of the Soviet Union and of the states allied with it have an important share in this. We know this, and this is why we will continue to be vigilant and to insure socialism's effective combat readiness until the threat of war is forever eliminated.

In connection with the question about socialism's defense power I am at once reminded of the question of the balance of military power. There is an approximate balance of military power between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the two great military blocs in central Europe. This means that, as between the two sides, there are no major differences in certain numerical indexes, such as the number of soldiers and their weapon systems, particularly their weapons of attack and defense--various missiles or combat planes, for example.

However, we must not view the balance of military power as something abstract because it is always an expression and a component part of the entire balance of power between socialism and imperialism. This is why it reflects all the material and moral possibilities that the two sides can have at their disposal under the conditions of peace and of an armed conflict. These possibilities are conditioned by many factors which basically determine the combat effectiveness of the armed forces.

Thanks to its class relations, thanks to the leading role of its Marxist-Leninist parties based on scientific foundations and thanks to international ties and close brotherhood in arms, socialist society has at its disposal ever increasing possibilities. This reflects the historical superiority of socialism.

The exploitation of these possibilities always depends on people, on skillful leadership and on the development of all the areas of socialist society's life so as to achieve the maximum advantage insofar as the defense strength of the socialist armed forces and the defense capacity of the entire coalition are concerned.

[Question] Comrade General, your statement indicates that the socialist armed forces continue to be capable of effectively defending socialism and peace. However, is it feasible to make efforts to curb armaments and [to promote] disarmament in the face of the increased frequency of actions which are hostile to detente and disarmament, actions supported by the particularly closely intertwined armaments industries of the imperialist states?

[Answer] This is necessary in the interests of peace and security of all nations, because there is no other reasonable alternative. Our aim is to speed up the world process of detente and to make it irreversible, as we are wont to say, and thereby to insure that peace is more secure.

As Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, stressed in the fall of 1977, the struggle for disarmament is a key problem of the entire development. Further successes in securing peace can be achieved only through this struggle. Peace alone constitutes the strategic aim of the socialist foreign policy that was initiated by Lenin's peace decree and whose natural continuation are the most recent Soviet proposals on ceasing the production of all nuclear weapons and on gradually reducing the existing stocks of weapons and eventually destroying them.

...s true that [illegible] has already been achieved in this regard--I have in mind the ...proliferation treaty and the U.S.-Soviet accord on limiting strategic weapons and on preventing nuclear war--cannot be as yet defined as real measures toward disarmament. Nevertheless, all this shows that, given mutual interest, negotiations in this area can lead to positive results. Of course, this also applies to the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Halting the arms race is in the interest of all nations. It would then be possible to tackle and solve many burning economic and social problems in the world. The halting of the arms race could also help greatly improve the working people's social situation in the imperialist states.

Whatever has already been said here indicates the need for rapidly ending the arms race. However, despite all the imperialist assertions, the crucial fact was and is that continuously increasing the production of ever more sophisticated weapons systems does not help to reduce the danger of war. On the contrary, the possibility for using such systems increases, as some bourgeois military experts admit in the case of the neutron bomb.

Mankind's history, especially military history, knows of no case at all in which ever newer and ever more devastating weapons of destruction have prevented war. On the contrary, the production of new kinds of weapons has often strengthened the aggressive forces of imperialism in their attempts to unleash war and has prevented them from seeing the real balance of power.

The socialist states and all the forces of peace throughout the world must bear all of this in mind. This is why our country will also remain vigilant. We will always maintain our country's defense at the necessary level. At the same time, while taking further steps toward political and military detente, we will continue to support the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. Each success in implementing these steps prepares the ground for accords in the military sphere, accords which can favor political detente and stability.

The efforts to make the process of political detente an irreversible process is tantamount to the struggle for military detente. The halting of the arms race constitutes an important step in this direction.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC OFFICIAL RECEIVES GOVERNMENT POST

AU061401Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Klaus Lohsse, member of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany [LDPD] and of the Rostock Bezirk Council, has been appointed deputy minister for Bezirk-administered industry and food industry. Dr Udo-Dieter Wange, minister for Bezirk-administered industry and food industry, handed over the appointment document to Klaus Lohsse and introduced him to his new office.

GDR-W. BERLIN DISCUSSIONS ON CANAL LOCK CONTINUE

LD062146Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1408 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Representatives of the GDR Ministery of Transport and representatives of the West Berlin Senat Construction and Housing Department met on Thursday for a further meeting to discuss the agreement concluded on 1 December 1977 for the building of a lock in West Berlin-Spandau. That agreement was concluded between the GDR Ministry of Transport and the West Berlin Senat Construction and Housing Department.

The meeting, which took place in the GDR Transport Ministry, was held in a businesslike atmosphere. Another meeting is scheduled for the middle of May.

FRG AGENT RECEIVES 10-YEAR SENTENCE FOR ESPIONAGE

LD0621527 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1551 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The first criminal bench of Berlin Higher Military Court today sentenced the agent Hans-Juergen Seeger of the FRG Federal Intelligence Service--the BND--to 10 years imprisonment for crimes committed under paragraphs 97 and 108 of the criminal code.

During the trial it was proven that the BND systematically misused the agreements concluded between the GDR and the FRG as well as other agreements in international law in order to carry out extensive military espionage and other subversive crimes against the GDR.

In line with his introductions, the agent had over a lengthy period of time undertaken numerous trips to the GDR, disguised as visits, and continued to collect espionage information through the reconnaissance of specific military objects and installations. Seeger also made use of his visits to the GDR to systematically spy on GDR citizens.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES SOVIET, CUBAN MILITARY AID IN AFRICA

DW0613587 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1110 GMT 6 Apr 78 DW

[Klaus-Dieter Kroeber commentary]

[Text] At a reception given by the Lord Mayor of London, British Foreign Secretary Owen last night delivered a rather provocative speech which prompted the ambassadors of the USSR, Cuba and Ethiopia to walk out of the hall. Listen to Klaus-Dieter Kroeber:

The deployment of Soviet and Cuban troops in Africa, he said, could entail grave consequences for the relations between West and East. He thereby agreed with former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger who compared the Soviet Union's commitment in Africa with the expansionist striving of Nazi Germany and even went so far as to threaten that the United States might be compelled to make a choice between detente and confrontation.

Defamations of the socialist countries' African activities have assumed the character of a campaign which rather plainly reveals the intention of its initiators which are aimed at checking the process of detente. Not a single day passes without Western reactionary papers talking about Soviet expansion, Soviet imperialism, and Cuban intervention in Africa.

Just let us register in a businesslike manner: Of course there are Soviet, Cuban and other socialist countries' aid missions in Africa--also in the military field--which at any rate are there upon the explicit request of the governments concerned which--as in the case of Angola and Ethiopia--had to fight foreign invaders. It is up to the African governments concerned to decide to what degree and how long this aid is to be rendered.

The socialist countries have firmly emphasized more than once that they do not strive for territories, bases, zones of influence or whatever in Africa. This would be completely at odds with the nature of our social order which was, is, and remains anti-imperialist.

How could a country like the Soviet Union which has turned a former people's prison into a socialist union of free nations and has eliminated colonialism in its own country pursue colonialist tendencies elsewhere? Thus it sounds particularly ghastly if those who have long suppressed and still suppress the countries of the Third World continue to station troops in states wherever this may be possible--even, as in the case of Guantanamo, Cuba, against the will of governments--and direct charges of colonialism or imperialism against those who are and will remain in defiance of the tirades of many a Western politician, the most loyal allies of the fighters against colonialism and imperialism throughout the world.

CULTURAL, POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF SORB MINORITY DISCUSSED

LD061754Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1009 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Dresden--The continued contribution of the Domowina [local assembly] toward strengthening the GDR's socialist state power was the main topic of the fifth meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist National Organization of Sorbs which was held on Thursday in the Bautzen Bezirk.

Jurij Handrick, secretary of the Executive Committee, drew attention to the fact that at present almost 2,000 deputies of Sorbian nationality have a place and voice in the People's Chamber and in the local people's councils in the Dresden and Cottbus areas. Another expression of the equal position enjoyed by this national minority is that more than 4,000 Sorbs work in commissions of the people's councils and in parents' councils in schools.

Another topic of discussion was the preparation for the fifth festival of Sorbian culture which is to take place in Bautzen in May 1980. Working groups and the executives of working circles of Sorbian cultural workers have developed numerous activities in the field of the visual arts, music, literature and folk art in order to make this festival an impressive exhibition of the achievements of Sorbian culture.

BRIEFS

INTERFLUG AID TO ANGOLA--The League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva is now carrying out an aid campaign for Angola with charter planes of the Interflug company. Provisions, medicines and other urgently needed goods are being transported from Luanda into the country's interior. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

NEW LENINGRAD-DRESDEN AIR ROUTE--An Aeroflot plane of the TU-134 type landed at Dresden's Klotzsche Airport on Monday and opened the new Leningrad-Dresden route. With the beginning of the summer schedule, the route will be flown twice weekly in both directions by Interflug and Aeroflot. On Wednesday the first Interflug plane will leave for Leningrad. In May two more partner cities will be linked by flights when the permanent Leipzig-Kiev route is opened. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

BLOC JOURNALISTS MEET--Neubrandenburg (ADN/DM)--A consultative meeting of the leaderships of the journalists associations from socialist states began on Tuesday at the castle of Klink, in the Waren an der Mueritz Kreis. The meeting which furthers the discussion on further developing the bilateral and multilateral cooperation of the journalists associations, is attended by delegations from the USSR, Bulgaria, the CSSR, Cuba, the MPR, Poland, Romania, the Hungarian People's Republic and the GDR. [East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 5 Apr 78 p 1 AU]

NEUTRON BOMB SUPPORTERS REACT TO RUMORED CARTER DECISION

LD071050Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] More news has been leaked in Washington on the production of the neutron bomb. This time it is said that Carter will not order the manufacture of the new weapon, but this decision is not final. The details will be discussed with NATO allies in Brussels today. Following the news of suspension of the development of the mass destruction weapon, the other camp has again made its voice heard more firmly in Washington. Carter received a letter from leading members of the House Armed Services Committee and 62 other representatives who urge the manufacture of the neutron weapon.

WASHINGTON LABELED WEAK, INCONSISTENT ON SALT

LD062320Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Harold Brown, American secretary of defense, sees a reasonable chance for a new agreement this year between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of strategic arms. The final stage of negotiations could prove to be decisive, but often the most important questions are left to the end, Brown said in a statement to journalists. Influential senators, however, are at work in Washington trying to torpedo, or at least delay, the new SALT agreement, on the grounds that there should not be a SALT agreement until there is agreement between the two powers on a world political level. Our Washington correspondent remarks in this connection:

Naturally, however, realpolitik has its adherents in the American Congress as well. Thus the White House carries on in a quiet, diplomatic way amid the noisy propaganda campaign. A new Soviet-American foreign ministerial meeting is underway. This in itself is no guarantee of an agreement; it does, however, clearly indicate that the agreement is desired by the American side as well--notwithstanding the arguments of the Washington cold warriors, according to which SALT favors the Russians only.

This is rare but not unknown: Leading bourgeois papers here, such as the Washington POST and the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR come up with almost the same arguments in the SALT debate as Moscow's PRAVDA. That is, that Washington initiated the arms race from the beginning and it would be America's fault if a new, expensive race were to begin. One figure cited by them: Armaments would cost America a further $100 billion over the next 15 years without a new SALT agreement.

Once more, as so often during the past 30 years, the U.S. adherents of military-technological superiority and of sober compromise confront each other. Where does President Carter stand? This is a difficult question. Perhaps somewhere between the two extremes, leaning sometimes this way, sometimes that way, depending on the momentary requirements of internal politics. A weak government, inconsistent leadership--this is one of the main reasons that no one in Washington today could tell whether there will be a SALT agreement and if so, when.

LEADERS THANK BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN FOR MESSAGE

AU0621597Y Budapest MEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Apr 78 p 3 AU

[Text of reply message by MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary Janos Kadar, Presidential Council Chairman Pal Losonczi and Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar to a message on the anniversary of Hungary's liberation by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers]

[Text] Dear Comrades:

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and our working people as a whole, we sincerely thank you for your comradely greetings and friendly good wishes on the occasion of our national holiday, the 33d anniversary of our country's liberation.

The greatest national holiday of the Hungarian people commemorates the historic day in the spring of 1945 on which the victoriously advancing heroic Soviet Army completely and permanently liberated Hungary from the rule of the German fascists and their Hungarian accomplices. This has opened the path of a free life and social upswing to our people. In the 33 years that have since elapsed, the Hungarian people, following the workers class and its vanguard, have laid the foundations of a socialist society and are working, in the spirit of the resolutions adopted at the 11th MSZMP Congress on building an advanced socialist society and proving with convincing results the vital force of Marxism-Leninism and the superiority of a socialist society.

Indissoluble fraternal friendship, which can be traced back to magnificant traditions, and many-sided fruitful cooperation, which is developing from day to day, between the Hungarian and the Soviet people constitute a cardinal guarantee of and an indispensable source of strength for our country-building activities. The significance of our deep-rooted friendship based on proletarian internationalism and increasingly expanding cooperation, which is constantly growing richer through new forms, is reflected in the wide-ranging commemorations at which our countries' working people celebrated the 30th anniversary of the conclusion of the first Hungarian-Soviet friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty. Our friendship treaty has stood the test of time, and the realization of its principles is an important factor in our relations and development. Following from our party's policy, on the basis of the common ideals and objectives linking us and in full harmony with our national interests, as we have done thus far we will also continue, in the future, to attach particular significance to the constant strengthening of Hungarian-Soviet friendship.

Joining forces with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, we are assuming an active share of the activities of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and take up the cudgels to strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers movement, the prevalence of the Helsinki final act and the consolidation of peace and security.

Our people celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with the Soviet people and the progressive people of the world. We view the historical path, a path so rich in results and experiences, covered by the Soviet Union since its existence with the sentiment of sincere esteem and respect. The new constitution of the first socialist state faithfully reflects the tremendous successes attained by the Soviet people under CPSU leadership, which continues to enhance the vast camp of the Soviet Union's friends and admirers throughout the world and the appeal of the most humane society, socialism.

On the festive anniversary, we salute, with the sentiments of respect and fraternal friendship, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people as a whole. We wish you and, in your person, the fraternal Soviet people, that you may attain further outstanding successes in implementing the **resolutions of** the 25th CPSU Congress, in communist construction, in resolving timely international problems and in your struggle for social progress.

BELGIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS CONTINUE VISIT

LD062240Y Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 6, (MTI)--The Belgian parliamentary delegation under the leadership of Edmond Leburton, president of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, is currently on an official visit in Budapest at the invitation of the Hungarian parliament, Thursday started official talks. The Hungarian delegation was headed by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, and it includes Janos Peter; Janos Bodogan, member of the Legal, Administration and Justice Committee, and head of the Veszprem County group of representatives; Istvan Darvasi, member of the parliament's Foreign Committee and chairman of the Hungarian-Belgian section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union; Mrs Sandor Palyi, member of the Planning and Budget Committee; Antal Reger, member of the Foreign Committee; and Istvan Toth, secretary of the Building and Transport Committee. Members of the Belgian delegation were Georges Gramme, second deputy president of the Senate; Lambert Kelchtermans; Ambre Kempinaire and Reimond Mattheysseus, representatives; Pierre Leroy and Willy Wernimmen, senators.

Antal Apro informed the Belgian guests of the parliament's activity, of the experiences of the legislation and of the country's economic, political and cultural situation. Speaking of the two countries' relations he called the achievements so far, fair. Both parties agreed that there were unexploited possibilities in the expansion of the bilateral ties. They emphasized that the present talks may favourably contribute to better utilization of opportunities in the field. The negotiating parties agreed that further strengthening of the tendencies of detente, peaceful coexistence and cooperation is desirable and lies in the interests of both countries.

After the talks, Antal Apro gave a luncheon in honour of the guests in parliament building.

In the afternoon the Belgian delegation called on the capital's council, Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the capital's council, and deputy chairman Lajos Kelemen, answered the guests' questions at an informal and cordial meeting, informed them of Budapest's development plans, the flat building program, the improvement of municipal transport and provisions to the population.

BRIEFS

NEW FRG AMBASSADOR--Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic, on Wednesday received ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary Dr Johannes Balser, new FRG ambassador in Hungary, who presented at the presentation of the credentials. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Apr 78 p 4 AU]

ITALIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION--At the invitation of the National Trade Union Council, a study group of officials of the federation including the three largest Italian trade union centers, the CGIL, the CISL and the UIL, has arrived in our country. The delegation will study the Hungarian trade unions' experiences in building a socialist society and activities in protecting the interests of the working people. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Apr 78 p 4 AU]

[illegible] OF CARTER'S TRIP SEEN 'MEDIOCRE'

LD062048Y Warsaw PAP in English 1504 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The seven-day visit of U.S. President Jimmy Carter to Liberia, Venezuela, Brazil and Nigeria was intended to show Washington's growing interest in the future of the developing countries, to discuss international economic cooperation and the vital questions of energy production, problems concerning the future of minority regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia, and last but not least, the human rights campaign, wrote ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

According to observers, this multitude of objectives was responsible for the mediocre results of the President's trip. The African stage of the trip has proved that despite some new accents essential differences of opinion on the future of Africa continue to exist between the U.S. and the progressive states of that continent. The talks with the leaders of Venezuela and Nigeria which concerned mainly questions relating to U.S. import of oil and prices on that raw material have not produced any tangible effects. While conferring with the leaders of Brazil, President Carter carefully avoided particularly controversial subjects, such as for instance the import by Brazil of West German nuclear reactors, or the human rights question in that country.

Nonetheless, Jimmy Carter's latest foreign trip was a success to a certain degree, if not a success of American diplomacy then at least a personal success of the American President.

TRYBUNA LUDU CARRIES 29 MAR JAROSZEWICZ SPEECH TO SEJM

AU060927Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Mar 78 pp 3, 4 AU

[Speech by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz at 29 March session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic: "Agricultural Development Is a Condition for Implementing the Program for Improving the Food Supplies for the People"]

[Text] Citizen Speaker, may it please the Sejm, in October 1974 the 15th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee adopted the program for the development of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry. It is one of the many important, strategic decisions of the present decade. The Sejm's resolution of November, 1974 conferred on it the rank of a national program. I wish to tell the citizen deputies about the undertakings the government has already embarked on, or intends to embark on in the near future, to insure that this program is implemented.

The appraisal of its implementation was the subject of the debates of the recent 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. The development of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry determines whether or not the social goals of our strategy for the development of the country and socialist construction are attained. That is why we assign the highest priority to the program of food provision to the nation, making its implementation a common cause of all Poles.

Almost all the constitutent parts of the economy--private and social sector farming, the technical services base, the agricultural foodstuffs industry, industries that manufacture the means of production for agriculture, transportation, schools, scientific research centers, the state budget and the financial credits system--have been subjected to the government's efforts in putting the food program into practice.

Considerable Increase in Investment Outlays

No mean results have already been brought about by the implementation of the program of the 15th PZPR Central Committee Plenum so far. They will be augmented by greater investments in the current 5-year period. Let us recall that in the 1976-80 plan investment outlays in agriculture as a whole are going up to Z602 billion, and the increase relative to the previous period's outlays is more than 42 percent. These funds will be used for important purposes such as the purchases of tractors, machines, installations. the construction of animal sheds, fodder production, land improvements, water supplies for rural areas and farming, the construction of water tanks and green houses, housing and the expansion of agricultural construction plants.

The individual farms are expected to construct over 3 million positions for animals and to modernize over 160,000 animal sheds. The socialized farming sector is expected to construct over 1,5 million accomodations for cattle, over 1.8 million for hogs and 860,000 for sheep. It is also expected to build 660 fodder drying and production plants.

We will improve about 1 million hectares and irrigate 45,000 hectares of farmlands and construct water tanks holding about 450 million cubic meters.

In 1975-77 individual farmers were increasingly keen on undertaking increasing investments, which are estimated to be worth over Z74 billion, and, if we include housing construction, Z110 billion. Over 117,000 animal sheds were constructed.

The investments outlays in the socialized economy within that time amounted to Z205 billion, and if we include housing construction, schools and other projects, Z242 billion, exceeding the planned indexes by about Z35 billion or about 17 percent. The construction capacity of agricultural construction enterprises has increased considerably. The complete implementation of the large investment program for agriculture calls for effectively overcoming the numerous weak spots of this sector: the dispersal of investment projects, increased construction costs, the irregular and unpunctual completion of projects and the use of the resources possessed by agricultural construction trades for nonagricultural purposes in some voivodships. We are trying to remove these weak spots.

Increasing the supplies of building materials is also a crucial condition for progress of agricultural investments. We are making efforts to achieve constant improvements in the supplies of these materials for the rural areas.

Better Supplies of Production Means for Agriculture

The process of equipping agriculture with tractors, machinery and technological installations is taking place at a faster rate than at any other time. In 1975-77 the number of tractors at farms increased from 365,000 to 465,000. Within that time agriculture was supplied with 85,000 tractor-drawn pieces of equipment, 48,000 manure spreaders, over 10,000 grain combines, 8,400 potato combines and 4,600 beet combines. We have started and are continuing the production of farm automobiles--trucks, special cars and station wagons. We have supplied agriculture with many other machines and installations as well.

The supplies of farm machines and tractors are outstripping the indexes of the 5-year plan. However, unfortunately, this does not apply to all machines because of some production delays, to which the industry is paying particular attention. All in all, however, the improvements in agriculture's technical state are considerable and show that we have effectively accomplished the tasks in this connection. We should emphasize that the workers of the farm machinery industry, which is being modernized and expanded on a large scale, are doing their best.

The development of the tractor industry is of key importance. The production of the tractors built on license and developing between 38 and 75 horsepower will begin at the turn of 1978-79. We are also developing the production of domestic tractors of 130 horsepower and, in cooperation with the USSR, we are going to start the production of tractors of 150 or more horsepower. Our cooperation with Czechoslovakia in this field is continuing.

There has been an improvement in the provision of seeds, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals and fodder concentrates for agriculture. We have made progress in this field, but this progress is eneven, as far as individual types and means of production are concerned. Beginning in 1977, we have had certain difficulties with implementing the plan for the production of nitrogen fertilizers. These difficulties have been caused by breakdowns in production plants and by production standstills occasioned by the lack of natural gas. To reduce these difficulties the government has recently decided to import extra nitrogen fertilizers, to insure absolute priority of natural gas supplies for nitrogen plants and to introduce restrictions on export.

We should be much more effective in utilizing natural fertilizers, especially manure and peat, which are our great reserves to be tapped.

We are increasing the production and import of plant protection chemicals. As a result, the supplies of these chemicals in the past few years have reached the level stipulated by the annual plans.

The supplies of state fodder concentrates amounted to about 22 million tons in the past 3 economic years, which is 3 percent more than the total amount envisaged by all annual plans. These increased supplies have been provided at a time when the production and purchases of grains in our country have dropped. In the current economic year the supplies of fodder are expected to increase 30 percent.

All this attests to the scope of the maneuver and to the enormous efforts of the state to help our farmers. We will continue this help consistently.

Constant Improvements in Farmers' Working and Living Conditions

Citizen deputies, improving the economic conditions of farm production, increasing credit and fiscal assistance and suitably controlling prices for farm production, means and services are of fundamental importance for agricultural development. The price policy we follow vis-a-vis agriculture helps stimulate plant and animal production, guarantees its profitability and insures constant increases in the rural population's incomes.

In 1975-77 we introduced considerable credit concessions and a system by which loans, taxes and other state payments can be waived in the case of farmers' teams, specialized farms and other farms undertaking production investments and participating in the farm produce contract system.

We are consistently following and will consistently follow the general principles of the farm policy adopted by the PZPR and the ZSL, according to which the increase rate of the farm population's real incomes should approximate the rate applying to workers in the socialized economy and to the urban population.

Honorable Sejm, all that we are doing for agriculture in other branches of the economy, including the social field, serves ever better the intensification of agricultural production and the improvement of conditions of labor and life for agricultural workers.

The great efforts made by the branches of the economy engaged in providing the means of production for agriculture is assuming a foremost place. In 1975-77 we invested in these industries about Z27 billion or about 10 percent more than envisaged by the annual plans. The 1978 plan provides almost Z19 billion for this purpose.

In the past 3 years we have spent over $190 million on the licenses, machines and installations used by agriculture. We will spend much more on the development of the industry which produces agricultural machines and tractors than we have done throughout the whole postwar period up to and including 1975.

We have achieved much, though not as much as we would have wished, or not as much as is necessary, in the development of production in the chemical industry which serves agriculture's needs. The operation of the Police II fertilizer combine, which is one of the large investment projects of the present 5-year period, will constitute the next stage of implementing the program for the application of chemical achievements in agriculture.

We are about to expand and modernize the chemical fertilizer plants in Keozierzyn, Wroclaw, Pulawy and Wloclaek and we have already begun to intensify the production of the Tarnow ammonia plant and the Ubocze superphosphate plant. We are seeing to it that the production of fodder phosphates in Gdansk and of plant protection chemicals in Sarzyn will be accelerated. This year we will begin to expand the Olsztyn and Debica tire plants in order to meet the growing needs of farmers for tractor and agricultural tires.

We are continuing the implementation of the comprehensive program for the development and modernization of the agricultural foodstuffs industry. As a result of investments handed over for use, the production capacities of this industry has increased over the past 3 years by some Z30 billion and in 1978 alone they would increase by a further Z32 billion.

In 1975-77 we built a sugar mill in Krasnystaw, 10 meat industry plants, nine flour mill plants, 26 dairy plants, 30 fodder plants and six poultry slaughter plants. This year we will commission further food industry plants, including six dairy plants, two cold storage plants, three fruit freezing plants, two poultry slaughter plants, the Opole meat plant, four elevators and four fodder plants.

It is worth noting that the new food industry plants are being built in the areas rich in agricultural produce. This will help stimulate farm production in these areas, improve the collection and processing of farm produce and eliminate tiresome and unnecessary transportation.

Honorable House, in accordance with the principles of our agricultural policy, we support the development of private farms which intensify output, increase acreage and increase the deliveries of the fruits of the soil to the markets.

We attach great importance to the development of specialization and cooperation in these farms, supporting it by various actions. Preferential economic treatment of groups of individual farmers and specialized farms is already yielding discernible results.
[paragraph continues]

production cooperation between socialized farms and individual farmers is also developing faster. This applies in particular to the services rendered to the farmers by state and cooperative farms.

There has been a further consolidation of socialized farms. In 1975-77 they increased agricultural output and productivity and, at the same time, made great contributions toward cultivating the farmlands taken over by the state. Within that time the area of state farms increased by about 266,000 hectares, of producer cooperatives by 200,000 hectares and of the collective farms run by agricultural circles by 256,000 hectares.

The State's Efforts To Overcome Difficulties

Citizen deputies, this short review of actions embarked on following the 15th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, bears witness to how much has been done to implement the program adopted at that time.

However, in agriculture so much depends upon objective factors, on weather conditions. Over the last 4 years the weather conditions were not favorable to agricultural production, which was painfully reflected in its results. In 1974-77 the harvest yields of the basic fruits of the earth were lower than the provisions of the annual plans: grain yields were 7 million tons lower, potato yields 10 million tons lower, sugar beets almost 9 million tons lower and oleaginous plants 270,000 tons lower.

Compared with 1975, in 1976 there was a large decrease in the number of hogs--a decrease of 2.5 million. Cattle decreased by 400,000. Despite the efforts made to restore the numbers, they are still fewer than in 1975.

The breeding of sheep has produced good results. In 1977 we had some 900,000 more than in 1974. We also bred more poultry, as attested to by the fact that the 1977 purchases of poulty were more than double that of 1974 and amounted to almost 350,000 tons. This has enabled us to reduce the effects of the drop in cattle and hog breeding.

In all, in 1974-77 the production of meat for sale was some 270,000 tons lower than planned. Despite a decrease in the number of cows, the procurement of milk was in accordance with the plan's provisions and the procurement of eggs and wool even managed to slightly exceed these provisions.

In 1974-77 the final production [produkcja koncowa] of our agriculture fell short of the plan by Z118 billion in terms of the 1976 fixed prices. However, the scale of the problem cannot be described by zlotys alone. After all, what we are talking about here are the products which nothing we have in our stores can replace. This is why the only way out was afforded by additional imports, which burden the state's balance of payments and our whole economy with high costs.

The year 1977 turned out to be particularly severe in this regard. We had to reduce the exports of basic foodstuffs drastically in order to cope with the task of supplying the market with them and in order to aid livestock breeding. We had to get considerable amounts of meat and animal fats from abroad. We had to substantially increase the already high imports of grains and fodder. In all, in 1974-78 these imports will have amounted to 33 million tons.

Thus within 5 years the import of grains and fodder will have cost us almost $4.5 billions. The balance of the foreign trade turnover in agricultural-foodstuffs goods has grown worse. It has changed from a surplus of $155 million in 1973 to a deficit of $600 million in 1978.

Under these conditions it is particularly significant that, thanks to the monumental efforts of the state and as a result of the concentration of forces and resources on the needs of agriculture, we have been able to increase the food supplies to the market, despite agriculture's unfavorable yields. When reckoned in retail prices, last year these supplies were about 38 percent more than in 1974. The range of these foodstuffs has also widened. This year food supplies are expected to increase by another 8 percent.

In 1977, compared with 1974, despite the difficulties we have encountered, per capita consumption of meat and meat products increased 3.3kg, of fats 1.8kg, of milk 2 liters, of eggs 0.5kg and of vegetables and fruit 19kg. The consumption of baked products and cakes, cereal flakes, frozen foods, food concentrates and many other foodstuffs has increased considerably. The increased consumption of meat which we have achieved does not, however, evoke a sense of improvement because it has not solved the difficulties in meat buying, and this is due among other things to the fact that for years the prices have been kept at the same level.

Not all our agriculture's difficulties can be explained away by the influence of climatic conditions or other objective causes because we know that many farms still do not take full advantage of the reserves they possess. That these reserves are large is attested to by the considerable differences in the output of farm produce not only in individual voivodships, but also in rural parishes, villages and farms. Only some part of these differences results from the different production conditions and farming standards. The main source of these differences are the factors that every rural parish and voivodship can effectively control with the help of local resources and cadres, but often does not.

The practices of incompletely utilizing the resources and qualities of soil are still continuing. Farmers still fail to effectively exploit the means of production, especially fodder, mineral fertilizers, sheds, machinery and installations. By failing to produce enough of their own fodder, some farms force us to go for costly fodder imports. These are all very important issues that call for particular attention and necessary and effective action.

Citizen deputies, this year's plan provides for an increase in overall farm production of over 6 percent, including a 3.3 percent increase in animal production and an 8.5 percent increase in plant production. This means that we should be able to harvest about 3 million tons of grains, over 4 million tons of potatoes and about 2.5 million tons of sugar beets more than in 1977. We should achieve the same number of farm animals as in 1975 and, at the same time, insure a larger procurement of livestock, milk and eggs than in previous years.

We are doing our best to insure that spring farming operations proceed according to plan. It is important above all to supply seeds, chemical fertilizers and rich fodder on time, to overhaul farm machines with greater effectiveness and to provide the necessary technical services.

The industrial plan assigns important tasks to many departments and plants in the area of providing the means of production and materials for agriculture. These tasks must be not only fulfilled, but overfulfilled as well, wherever this is possible. We will free for this purpose all the possible reserves that will be uncovered during the implementation of the plan. [paragraph continues]

I would like to stress, however, that everything depends on workers themselves, on managing cadres, on party organizations and workers self-management groups. We count on their effective, civic response to the appeal issued by the 11th PZPR Plenum.

Honorable House, one of our agriculture's supreme tasks is to improve the effectiveness of land management. Land is our people's common wealth, particularly in view of the fact that the amount of land for th needs of farming is decreasing.

On the average we lose about 30,000 hectares of productive farmland every year; of this figure best soils represent 10 percent. New regulations have considerably sharpened the criteria applied to the protection of farm and forestry lands and have imposed the obligation to recultivate land. Let no one expect leniency in these matters.

As citizen deputies know, we have carried out two successive reviews of rural parishes and have discovered evidence of serious neglect on about 1.2 million hectares and, at the same time, possibilities for rapidly increasing plant production. Unfortunately, most of these hectares have been badly developed and cultivated. The first and most urgent task in all rural parishes and voivodships is to intensify the production from these hectares.

At present control checks are again being carried out over the cultivation of fields, meadows and pastures in rural parishes. This control must be thorough and effective and, what is most important, the conclusions resulting from it should be implemented at once--in the course of spring work--and should help solve problems connected with land cultivation.

New Forms of Material Incentives

We have taken into account the fact that nearly one-third of all farms are being run by elderly farmers. The Farmers' Pension Act has created convenient conditions for obtaining well-deserved pensions and made it easier to transfer farms to successors, but the process of transferring farms must be watched constantly. At the same time, concern must be shown in the treatment of veteran farmers.

I would like to tell the honorable House that the government is preparing new measures to deal with credit and material help which will create favorable conditions for land purchases by new farmers and, in particular, by young farmers; measures which will more positively support the development of specialist farms and farmers' teams, which will facilitate the transfer of land to private and socialized users.

Work is also in progress on the improvement of the system of financial aid for socialized farms, and this is directed at making it more closely dependent on the results achieved in the cultivation of the land taken over by these farms. We will also strengthen the material incentives provided in this connection for the workers at state farms and producer cooperatives.

Industrial plants have been instructed to fully cultivate the lands owned by them in order to grow vegetables for their canteens and to breed their own livestock.

We are expanding the powers of the local authorities and increasing the role of the food production bank in land management. We are improving the state administration's activities in this regard in agricultural parishes and voivodships and we are improving the performance of land-surveying services. We are accelerating the consolidation of split-up plots of land.

We are also speeding up land-improvement work, redeveloping waste land and intensifying cultivation of the lands farmed extensively. We are increasing the funds for this purpose, strengthening the potential of farm building trades and increasing their holding of machinery and installations. Last January we signed an accord with the Soviet Union to obtain additional supplies of heavy equipment for earth moving, necessary to intensify the process of developing new farmlands.

The complete and rational utilization of farmlands is a fundamental duty of our farmers, rural self-management groups, socialized enterprises and the local administration of rural parishes and voivodships. I wish to stress that the fulfillment of this duty must be proved by production: not merely by the number of new hectares, but also by the number of quintals of farm produce; not by declarations, but by increasingly higher soil productivity.

Honorable House, the task of increasing the national production of grains and fodder was put at the forefront of the tasks we face in the current period by the 11th Central Committee Plenum. We must have this increase in order to gain the increase in animal rearing provided for in the plan and to gradually cut our import of grain.

It is a great and complicated task which calls for the mobilization of a whole complex of resources and effort, which would serve to increase the part grain plays in the whole structure of sowing, particularly in socialized farming, and would help us achieve a considerable increase in yields through cultivating more productive varieties of grains, through increased growing of corn for grain, through rationalizing the use of fertilizers and through improving agrotechnical measures.

We Must Greatly Increase Plant and Animal Production

We also must have larger potato crops. Here we have not observed much progress in this respect in recent years. This is why we have to concentrate on growing larger crops and on improving the usefulness of this plant, the most important in Poland.

We expect that scientists will breed highly productive varieties of potatoes containing a high proportion of starch and protein and qualitatively good varieties of edible potatoes. Losses will be reduced by the further construction of potato storage facilities and by using new methods of potato conservation.

In order to obtain the necessary fodder resources we must intensify the production of bulky and succulent fodder. There are still large production reserves to be freed for this purpose. We must seek to increase the yields of fodder plants, especially papilionaceous and leguminous plants, and of fodder beets.

We are a country with a high proportion of permanent grassland which is very favorable for fodder production and stockbreeding. We must increase the yields of these grasslands by greatly improving cultivation and fertilizing, by punctually and carefully harvesting their yields, by improving pasture economy and by carefully maintaining water and land-improvement installations.

Citizen deputies, last year we did much to restore the number of cattle and hogs. Farm censuses have revealed that the number of animals is gradually approaching the level obtained in 1974 and 1975, although this process varies from locality to locality, but this is not enough. In order to achieve the increase in meat production we envisage for 1976-80, we have to appreciably increase the number of cattle and hogs.

We are doing all we can to insure that farming is not short of fodders. We have already done a great deal to improve the economic conditions in the production of livestock, milk and eggs. We are improving the incentives that encourage livestock breeding, including sows, cows, piglets and calves.

Increasing the breeding of cattle, especially cows, is an important task. The share of cows among cattle is not increasing and their overall number is even smaller than in 1970. This is mainly a result of the drop in the number of cows at the farms that support one or two cows. This is why we must intensify efforts to induce these farms to resume the breeding of cows and we must also take rapid measures to increase the number of cows in the socialized farms and the specialized individual farms.

State and cooperative farms should seek to promote the closed-cycle animal production with the help of their own large breeding herds. As a result this sector of farming should gradually become a permanent factor in regulating the supply and demand of young animals in the market.

We are committing increasing investment funds and loans to the accelerated expansion of animal ranches [fermy] and sheds and to the modernization--this modernization is often little appreciated--of these facilities. We are paying particular attention to the construction of sheds for cattle, above all for cows, and to the construction of ranches [fermy] for sows.

We will continue to speed up the development of poultry breeding and to construct poultry breeding ranches and facilities in individual and socialized agriculture.

To Create an Effective System of Agricultural Services

Honorable House, we attach much attention to the progress of private farms, to enabling them to develop production and improve the standards of our farmers' living.

Improving the performance of agricultural circles, which is a mass socioeconomic organization of peasant farmers, is an important task. The performance of these circles should actively support the implementation of the 11th Central Committee Plenum.

In particular, agricultural circles should continue to increase the scope of the mechanization services they can offer in field work, fodder production and livestock breeding. They should also develop their construction services. These are the fundamental tasks, the chief purpose of the activities of agricultural circles and cooperatives. The circles should promote everywhere comprehensive production services instead of ad hoc services and should help smaller farms in purchasing and cultivating farmlands.

Peasant self-help cooperatives, including dairy and market gardening cooperatives, have a particularly important part to play in providing agricultural services. Cooperative units should consistently improve their activities in contracting farm produce, insure an efficient and punctual collection of this produce, eliminate the still occurring practices of dishonest evaluation of farm produce deliveries and improve the sale and delivery of production means and the distribution of fodder, coal and materials due to the farmers who have signed contracts on farm produce. Labor and hanidcrafts cooperatives will greatly intensify their activities in rural areas. Peasants' self-management groups and their organizational and control activities can and should play a great role in improving the performance of agricultural cooperatives and agricultural circles. The activities of these groups will be reinforced by control measures taken by rural and voivodship people's councils.

We must also raise the standards and efficiency of the manner in which rural parish heads and their personnel, especially in agricultural services, deal with the business brought to them by farmers.

The farmers' working time is becoming increasingly valuable. In accordance with the recommendations of the 11th Central Committee Plenum, the government will engage in activities aimed at gradually creating an integrated system of general agricultural services in every rural parish. [paragraph continues]

This system will embrace production services, the traffic in the means of production and in farm produce, the preliminary processing of this produce and various other services.

In accordance with the announcement made by Comrade First Secretary Edward Gierek, the government will establish a special fund which will support initiatives undertaken by agricultural self-management groups and by farmers themselves to take advantage of production reserves existing in rural parishes, such as speeding up the intensification of farm production, improving its saleable quality and taking advantage of all production reserves. Among other things it is of importance here that the best possible use is made of permanent pasture cultivations, taking advantage of farmers' team initiatives and increasing in this way the quantity of cheap fodder, which can then be used to increase the number of cows and the production of beef livestock.

This fund will also be used to support the local processing of farm produce and food in those rural parishes which display good management and advantageous initiatives on the part of the farmers in this sphere. This will apply above all to the smaller food processing factories, those processing mainly vegetables and fruit, to bakeries and dairies and also to the local production of building materials.

Citizen deputies, the 11th Central Committee Plenum stressed the importance of fostering agricultural knowledge and progress, of improving the cadres to run agriculture and food production and of bettering their working and living conditions.

We are pleased with the increasingly obvious growth of interest on the part of the people working in agriculture, in acquiring qualifications and improving their skills. Compared with the state of 2 years ago, the recruitment of young people to agricultural schools in this school year has increased by 23,000 pupils. The recruitment of people to schools for those already working in agriculture has also increased.

The expansion of the groups of agricultural schools is continuing, the network of the voivodship centers of agricultural progress is developing, the training of cadres in secondary and higher schools is expanding, new branches of higher agricultural schools are being organized and various forms of further training and higher studies are being provided for the people already working in agriculture.

The government attaches great importance to the development of scientific research and to utilizing the results of this research in practice. We have achieved considerable effects in this regard, although they are still not the effects that we could achieve and that we expect to achieve. Some higher schools and institutes, whose base we are consistently expanding, are concentrating their efforts on the task of solving the comprehensive and urgent agricultural problems. We should bear in mind, however, that the results of the practical application of scientific research should be much greater.

For Higher Quality of Work Throughout Agriculture

Honorable House, the development of the food sector is of extremely great importance for further building up the strength of socialist Poland and for the prosperity of its citizens.

Our farming has been given a marked priority in development. This priority must bear fruit in the shape of a greater and more rapid increase in production and of a wider range of socioeconomic progress in rural areas. We are concentrating on these tasks and will go on concentrating our efforts and resources. The effort we are making on behalf of our agriculture and food production is enormous. [paragraph continues]

It goes far beyond the framework laid down in the 5-year plan, and it is only due to the fact that the party had promptly and resolutely laid down the principles and directions in which effort and resources had been reallocated that we succeeded, although not without difficulty and perhaps more slowly than in more prosperous years, in continuously improving the nutritional standards of our people, now numbering nearly 35 million, and in laying lasting foundations for the future development of the food sector.

Our program for agricultural development is ambitious and difficult. We are still unable to fully meet agriculture's ever growing and dynamic demand for means of production. As you know, the manufacture of these means requires enormous fiscal resources, time and intensive efforts by the entire workers' class. However, we acquire more and more of these production means from year to year. We also acquire more and more efficient and dedicated farmers and more and more educated cadres in socialized agriculture. In a situation in which the quantity of production means is still limited we must see to it that they are used effectively, sensibly and fully. This is our greatest reserve potential, which we must tap with determination everywhere. Our main task now is to achieve a higher quality of work all throughout agriculture and the food sector.

I am convinced that everyone engaged in farming or in work for farming will make an effort to insure that the tasks arising in this sphere from the resolutions adopted by the 15th and 11th Central Committee Plenums are carried out in the best and most effective manner, thus proving the mature understanding of the vital needs of our people.

DEFENSE MINISTER ATTENDS JOINT ARTILLERY EXERCISE

AU062130Y Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 3 Apr 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Lt Col Czeslaw Kundzicz report: "Artillery and Missile Units Are Improving Coalition Cooperation"]

[Text] In keeping with the plan, intensive training envisaged by the program for improving the armed forces' combat readiness is continuing at training ranges. The training plans also include the problems of cooperation between the Polish Armed Forces and the allied units of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces. The cooperation among the units of the allied armies is now a traditional principle, which produces very good results for the units participating in joint training. The frequent contacts between commands, staffs, party-political bodies and youth organizations as well as tactical exercises of formations, units and subunits help strengthen the internationalist ties linking the soldiers of our socialist armies and produce many valuable lessons to be used for further developing military thinking and for improving the methods of military training.

Another example of this was last week's exercise of artillery units carried out within the coalition framework of training activities on one of the training ranges of the Pomeranian Military District. The exercise was supported by the units of the Soviet Army, the National People's Army of the GDR and the Polish People's Armed Forces. The more important stages of the exercise were watched by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense; Gen of Arms Florian Siwicki, vice minister of national defense and chief of the general staff of the Polish Armed Forces; Gen of Arms Eugeniusz Molczyk, vice minister of national defense and chief inspector of training; and Gen of Arms Wlodzimierz Sawczuk, vice minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces.

On 30 March Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, who arrived at the training range, was welcomed by Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact United Armed Forces, and by Army Gen Afanasiy Shcheglov, representative of the supreme commander of the Warsaw Pact United Armed Forces with the Polish Armed Forces. [paragraph continues]

Col Gen Yuriy Zarudin, commander of the Northern Group of the Soviet Army; Brig Gen Jozef Uzycki, commander of the Pomeranian Military District; and representatives of the allied armies of the Warsaw Pact states were present.

The exercise, whose main purpose was to improve coalition cooperation, demonstrated a high level of training, the soldiers' stamina in overcoming the difficulties of continuous field operations and their discipline in consistently implementing the tasks posed for them. Commands and staffs confirmed their skills in efficiently organizing cooperation in combat and in progressively solving complicated tactical and fire problems. The planned training aims were fully accomplished and the joint training provided yet another example of the internationalism and brotherhood in arms of the soldiers of the allied armies.

In his talks with soldiers participating in the exercise, the minister of national defense showed interest in their service, living and social conditions and training achievements. Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski paid tribute to the dedicated efforts and great training results of all officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers and privates of the exercizing units.

WOJTASZEK COMMENTS ON FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

LD062042Y Warsaw PAP in English 1210 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 April, PAP--Over more than thirty years of the post-war Polish-Soviet relations, People's Poland and the Soviet Union have made an enormous progress in the development of the all-round fraternal cooperation in all walks of life, said Emil Wojtaszek, member of the PUWP CC and Polish foreign minister in an article published in the monthly IDEOLOGIA I POLITYKA, and devoted to the 33rd anniversary of the signing of the Polish-Soviet treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and post-war cooperation. Head of the Polish diplomacy stresses that the viability and effectiveness of the allied treaty, prolonged on April 8, 1965 for the next twenty years, has been fully confirmed over the past thirty three years.

The Polish-Soviet treaty was very important from the international point of view. It was, says Emil Wojtaszek, the unshakable guarantee for Poland's security. On the basis of the alliance with the Soviet Union, Poland developed active foreign policy and started to play the role of a stabilising factor in central Europe. It has made and continues to make a constructive and important contribution to consolidating peace and security in Europe.

The cooperation of Poland and the Soviet Union in the international arena plays an important part in the struggle for detente, for which solid foundations were laid in the form of the CSCE final act. Besides, Poland and the Soviet Union come out in favour of effective steps to stop the arms race, of proceeding from effective disarmament steps to a universal and complete disarmament.

Both states are taking an active part in all the undertakings aimed at preventing hotbeds of tension, at eliminating their causes and of promoting peaceful, just and political solutions to all conflicts. We, said Emil Wojtaszek, decidedly take the side of the victims of imperialist aggressions, of the national-liberation and progressive forces fighting for the independence of their countries and of the forces struggling against vestiges of colonial and neo-colonial era, for a new and just economic order in the world.

Minister Emil Wojtaszek pointed to the great importance and wide support won by the Soviet proposals for signing a world treaty banning the use of force in international relations and for the proposals contained in the speech made by Leonid Brezhnev and the message of the CPSU CC, the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the USSR put forth on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution. Poland fully and strongly supports the Soviet initiatives which are an integral part of common efforts made by the socialist community to consolidate the world peace, said the head of the Polish diplomacy in conclusion.

JABLONSKI, KUBERSKI AT CHILDREN'S YEAR COMMITTEE MEETING

LD061714Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The first session of the Polish committee for the observance of International Children's Year is being held in the columns hall at the offices of the State Council in Warsaw. The session was addressed by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the committee. Jerzy Kuberski, minister of education and training, then read a report on International Children's Day. These two speeches provided a basis for discussion of an outline program of events marking International Children's Day in Poland.

PAP REPORTS ZANDAROWSKI, ISRAELI CP OFFICIAL'S MEETING

LD070426Y Warsaw PAP in English 2116 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 April PAP--Secretary of the PUWP CC Zdzislaw Zandarowski today (?met) member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel Dun. The two (?briefed) each other on the current tasks of both parties and discussed some problems of cooperation between the PUWP and the CPI.

CORRECTIONS TO GLOS PRACY ARTICLE ON GROWTH OF PZPR

The following corrections should be made to the item entitled "GLOS PRACY Analyzes 'Dynamic' Growth of PZPR," published in the 4 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, G 1:

Page G 2, second paragraph, lines two and three should read: ...In 1977 some 202,900 people joined the...

Page G 2, fourth paragraph, line six should read: ...and qualitatively higher work. Party organizations intensified...

BRIEFS

DPRK DELEGATION IN POLAND--Warsaw, 6 April--A delegation of the Korean Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland is visiting Poland at the invitation of the National Unity Front. The delegation had friendly talks with the Front's leadership and had a tour of the country. Polish party, state and social activists taking part in meetings with Korean guests assured them about the unchanging support of the Polish (?people) for their nation's struggle for a peaceful unification of the country based on democratic principles. At the same time they expressed their appreciation for the achievements of socialist building in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and voiced the conviction that these achievements will contribute to a further development of all-round and mutually beneficial cooperation between our socialist states. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD]

AGERPRES REPORTS U.S. INTEREST IN CEAUSESCU'S COMING VISIT

AU071029Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 7 Apr 78 AU

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Visit Is Expected With Keen Interest in the U.S.--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Washington AGERPRES 7/4/1978--Political quarters in Washington appreciate that the U.S. visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the talks and interviews the Romanian head of state will have with President Jimmy Carter, with other high political officials, as also with important representatives of the business, industrial, banking and commercial quarters, will account for an important moment in the positive evolution of the Romanian-American relations, built upon the fertile ground offered by the strict observance of the principles of national sovereignty and independence, noninterference in internal affairs, equal rights and mutual advantage.

The forthcoming visit, stated to the AGERPRES correspondent Congressman Charles Vanik, chairman of the trade subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, will raise the U.S.-Romanian relations onto a higher level. It will catalyze the multiplication and diversification of the bilateral relations, he added. We, in the U.S. assess highly President Nicolae Ceausescu's qualities of leader and consider him as one of the greatest leaders in the world.

In his turn, Senator William Harrison, chairman of the Senate Committee for Manpower, stated that the Romanian president's expected visit to the United States, the talks he will conduct with President Jimmy Carter and other American officials promise to yield most positive results as to the Romanian-U.S. cooperation. He said he is impressed by the Romanian president's will and very constructive efforts for the settlement of international conflicts. President Nicoale Ceausescu's visit in the U.S. fits, in his opinion, in the process of further developing the United States' collaboration with Romania and with the Romanian people on multiple planes.

This, the AGERPRES correspondent further shows, is the opinion of the whole supreme legislative forum in the United States, expressed also by Senator Adlay Stevenson, who stated that all his colleagues in the U.S. Congress opine that the summit talks are very useful and also a welcome opportunity to develop the mutual relationship, to increase the exchange of information, ideas and persons.

The industrial and business circles in the U.S. think President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit in the United States will give fresh impulse to the mutually advantageous relations between the two countries. In this respect, Milton Rosenthal, chairman for the U.S. of the Joint Romanian-U.S. Economic Council, said he always considered the summit contacts as breaking new roads in the relations among countries and favouring rapprochement among peoples. The periodical meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the U.S. presidents served well this end. At present, the U.S.-Romanian relations are very good. However, some five years have elapsed since President Nicolae Ceausescu's previous visit to the U.S., and he opined that the current visit is very welcome for the beginning of new talks at all levels, and the continuation of those already inaugurated in the field of political, economic, commercial and other relations.

He also made a point of stressing that the importance of President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit in the U.S. is amplified by the active and energetic role of the Romanian president in international arena.

The visit is expected with great interest by the community of Americans of Romanian extraction and by the broad circles of U.S. public opinion.

ISRAEL'S DAYAN GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE ON 5 APR

LD060051Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1952 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Apr, AGERPRES--During (?his) Romanian visit, the minister of foreign affairs of Israel met representatives of the Romanian and Israeli press, on April 5.

During my visit, the speaker said, several bilateral problems were discussed on which we reached adequate solutions or answers.

The main subject of the talks I had with President Nicolae Ceausescu and also with the Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Moshe Dayan said, has been the present-day international situation and especially the Middle East situation.

After having outlined the way how the Israeli Government interprets the Security Council Resolution 242 on the Middle East situation--an interpretation that denies the Palestinian people's right to establish an independent state, the same as the necessity of the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories--Moshe Dayan referred to the need for a comprehensive peace agreement between Israel and all the Arab countries.

In this connection, the Israeli foreign affairs minister said: At present we have to continue the negotiations we started with President as-Sadat, so that, in the long run, we get to the Geneva conference to conduct negotiations with the other Arab sides, to the end of reaching an agreement for all of us. We consider the present talks with President as-Sadat as a forward to reaching a comprehensive peace agreement with all the Arab countries, as a "road to Geneva" and as a "substitute to Geneva."

Moshe Dayan said that Israel will withdraw its troops from south Lebanon "immediately after the UN forces will be in a position to take over control of the region. We shall not delay at all the withdrawal of our troops, the Israeli minister specified.

It was an outstanding experience and a great pleasure for me to meet Nicolae Ceausescu, who is one of the greatest leaders of the contemporary world, one of those who know very well the international situation," the speaker underlined. The deep reasons determining him to deal with the situation in the Middle East explain the fact that he received me and conducted talks with me these days, explain his concern to contribute to the achievement of peace in the Middle East."

The minister of foreign relations of Israel made a point of underscoring that the relations between Romania and Israel "are very friendly" although, he added, "there are disagreements on some international issues."

ALGERIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS CONDUCT TALKS 1 APR

AU061413Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Apr 78 p 5 AU

[Summary] An Algerian parliamentary delegation led by the vice chairman of the Algerian National People's Assembly, (Layachi Yaker), arrived in Bucharest at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA].

The Algerian parliamentarians were received by GNA Chairman Nicolae Giosan 1 April.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides exchanged information on the organization and activity of the two legislative forums and stressed their important role in strengthening bilateral relations and in international activity aimed at accelerating the process of detente in the world and at promoting understanding among peoples.

National Assembly Chairman Nicolae Giosan gave a dinner in honor of the Algerian parliamentarians on Monday. The dinner was attended by various Romanian Government officials and by Romania's ambassador to Algeria, Ioan Lazarescu.

Andrei Receives Algerian Delegation

AU061729Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 6 Apr 78 AU

[Text] On a visit to our country, the Algerian parliamentary delegation was received today by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs. The two sides examined opportunities for further developing relations between the two countries and peoples at various levels, as well as certain matters pertaining to international life.

The Algerian parliamentarians also met with chairmen and members of certain permanent commissions of the Grand National Assembly.

ROMANIAN-GUINEAN ECONOMIC TALKS BEGIN 6 APR

AU061844Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 6 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Official talks began in Bucharest this afternoon between a government delegation led by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and the government delegation from equatorial Guinea led by Nchama Nguema Esono, vice president of the republic and minister of foreign relations and friendship with the people.

The sides examined opportunities for economic and technical cooperation in fields of common interest.

PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 6 APR

LD062256Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 6 April, AGERPRES--A delegation of the Chinese People's Friendship Association With Foreign Countries and of the China-Romania Friendship Association, led by [name indistinct] Pin-nan, chairman of the Chinese People's Friendship Association with Foreign Countries, member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, arrived in Bucharest on April 6.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON HUNGARY'S LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU062135Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Apr 78 p 5 AU

[Unsigned editorial article devoted to Hungary's 33d liberation anniversary]

[Text] The Hungarian people today celebrate the 33d anniversary of the memorable 4 April 1945, the day of their liberation from the fascist domination and of the birth of the new, People's Hungary.

Having become masters of their own destiny, the Hungarian people, under their communist party's leadership, have carried out radical changes in the country's entire social and political life. The fruitfulness of these years of constructive efforts was reflected in the yearly development of the national economy, science, education and culture, in the increase in the people's well-being and civilization and in the entire construction of the new system on Hungarian soil.

Romania's working people follow with interest and approval the constructive activity carried out by the Hungarian people and sincerely rejoice in their successes in fulfilling tasks established by the 11th MSZMP Congress.

Having coexisted for more than a thousand years in the same geographical area, the peoples of Romania and Hungary have helped each other in a number of crucial moments for their future and struggled shoulder to shoulder for freedom and a better life. The best sons of the Romanian and Hungarian peoples, particularly the revolutionary forces headed by communists, have risen against the feuding policy cultivated by the old regimes and promoted by imperialist circles interested in dividing peoples and perpetuating exploitation and have firmly militated to strengthen friendship and solidarity between our peoples.

Romanian-Hungarian relations were strongly cemented during World War II' when the Romanian Army--after having liberated, side by side with the Soviet Army the territory of our fatherland--contributed to driving the Hitlerite troops from Hungarian soil, by liberating 1,237 Hungarian localities.

After the establishment of the people's power in our countries, Romanian-Hungarian friendship and cooperation have acquired a new and higher content. Based on the firm foundation of principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, territorial integrity, mutual advantage and comradely assistance, the relations between our countries have fully demonstrated their constructive character by developing at many levels the political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural ones.

In the continuously upward evolution of relations between Romania and Hungary, a decisive role devolves on ties of friendship, solidarity and comradely cooperation between the RCP and MSZMP. The talks and meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Janos Kadar have gone down as most important moments in the chronicle of Romanian-Hungarian relations; each time these meetings and talks have opened up new prospects for friendly cooperation between the two countries and peoples. In this respect, the summit dialog last June in Debretin and Cradea and the understandings reached on that occasion expressed the common determination to deepen and expand cooperation between Romania and Hungary, in keeping with key interests of both peoples and of the general cause of socialism and peace.

On the occasion of today's anniversary, our people warmly congratulate the friendly Hungarian people and wish them new and fruitful successes in the activity devoted to their country's development along the socialist road.

CORRECTION TO RCP MESSAGE TO INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

The following addition should be made to the item entitled "RCP Message to Indian Communist Party Congress", published in the 6 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page H 11:

Page H 12, third paragraph, line one should read: We want to reassert the conviction that these relations will continue to develop to benefit the strengthening of friendship between our peoples' and...

MALTA'S PRIME MINISTER MINTOFF CONTINUES VISIT

Djuranovic Dinner Toast

LD061425Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2250 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, this evening gave a solemn dinner in honor of Dom Mintoff, prime minister of the Maltese Republic, and his colleagues.

During the course of the dinner, at which representatives of Yugoslav sociopolitical, economic and cultural life were represented, and which was held in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two premiers exchanged toasts.

Proposing a toast to his guests from friendly Malta, Prime Minister Dom Mintoff and his colleagues, Veselin Djuranovic said:

It is with satisfaction that I state that the relations between the SFRY and the Republic of Malta are developing successfully and favorably. Yugoslavia and Malta are linked by numerous ties of friendship and fruitful cooperation, especially within the framework of the activity of the nonalined countries in the struggle for peace, security and equal international cooperation. The existing high level of our political relations and mutual understanding facilitate and stimulate us to make greater efforts for all-round progress in our economic, cultural and other forms of bilateral cooperation, and for their further expansion and intensification.

A long-lasting basis for the expansion of our relations is represented by the membership of both countries in the nonalined movement, by their peace-loving policy and consistent efforts toward the construction of an international political and economic movement based on the inalienable right to freedom, independence and equality of participation in international life on the part of all nations and states.

Yugoslavia rejoices in the successes achieved by the Republic of Malta, both on the political and economic level and in other spheres, which insure the prosperity of the friendly Maltese people and contribute to the strengthening of the political and economic independence of Malta. Yugoslavia regards sympathetically the efforts and valuable contribution made by the Maltese Government to the struggle for broad and friendly cooperation of the states and peoples in the Mediterranean area and in Europe, and its desire for this process to be consolidated to as great a degree as possible.

Yugoslavia supports the efforts of the Government of the Maltese Republic to achieve the neutral status of nonalined Malta, proceeding from the conviction that the consolidation of its independent and nonalined position is in the interests of peace and security in the Mediterranean and further afield.

Your arrival in Yugoslavia coincides with important events and international activities of our two countries. Here I am thinking primarily of the recently completed Belgrade CSCE meeting at which both our countries developed broad cooperation and activity and, in community with a number of other countries, particularly nonbloc and nonalined countries, made a notable and constructive contribution to its work. We hope this cooperation will continue and be enriched with new content in the intervening period before Madrid. We are particularly pleased that the Belgrade meeting also showed that Mediterranean problems are rightly acquiring increasing importance and a corresponding place in all-European cooperation.

Thus our hopes point in this direction with regard to the meeting to be held in 1979 in Valletta. I am sure that close cooperation between Yugoslavia and Malta will also continue at the forthcoming meetings of ministers of foreign affairs of the nonalined countries and also at the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament.

Yugoslavia and Malta, two nonalined and Mediterranean countries, have a great interest in the relaxation of tension and the preservation of peace in the Mediterranean. We value highly your personal involvement and Malta's contribution to the development of good neighborly and friendly cooperation between the littoral states of the Mediterranean. I am sure that I share your opinion when I say that the exertion of constant efforts is essential to oppose attempts to create spheres of influence and attempts to preserve the existing bloc divisions in this area which are opposed to the interests of peace, the security and independence of the Mediterranean states and peoples.

It is clear that without peace in the Mediterranean there is no stable peace in Europe. And peace in the Mediterranean cannot be guaranteed until the sensitive hotbeds in this region are removed and permanently settled, until equal and peaceful cooperation in the Mediterranean is established. These are aims which our two countries actively support in their insistence on insuring the prospects of stable peace, security and all-round cooperation of all countries of the basin.

We are unfortunately witnessing a situation in the eastern part of the Mediterranean that has deteriorated, a situation created by the newest Israeli aggression against Lebanon and by Israel's stubborn refusal to return the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and to recognize the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to form an independent state. Israel's newest aggression in southern Lebanon and the whole situation in the Middle East only confirm that there can be no settlement in the Middle East, nor lasting peace and security for all countries in the region, including Israel, unless the Palestinian issue, which is a key one in the Middle Eastern complex, is solved.

The absence of progress in the settlement of the Cyprus crisis, which continues to reamin a danger for peace in the Mediterranean area, also arouses our anxiety. We attribute great significance to the preservation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the nonalined Republic of Cyprus, which can be attained in equal dialog between the two Cypriot communities with the aim of realizing the well-known UN General Assembly resolutions.

The increasingly evident fear in the world of the arms race, particularly because of the appearance of new weapons, is justified. We attribute particular importance to the coming UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, convened on the initiative of the nonalined countries, which should adopt a substantive program of measures and open the process of real and meaningful disarmament, by which means it will make a most direct contribution to the creation of conditions of stable peace, security and equal international cooperation. The other proposals of the nonalined countries, such as the creation of a new and more just international economic order, merit the full attention and most active involvement of the international community as a whole.

Despite the efforts of peace-loving and other democratic forces directed toward peace and cooperation, the forces of neocolonialism and domination are stubbornly striving to preserve the positions they have achieved or to found new ones and thus create a situation of insecurity, hotbeds of crisis and conflicts. The pressures and interferences in the internal affairs of other, especially nonalined, countries--and in this connection the situation in the Horn of Africa, the Middle East and in other regions--are obvious examples of such a policy.

It therefore emerges all the more as the priority task of the nonalined countries that they should incapacitate, by means of their active and constructive stance, those forces which work to destabilize the international situation and to preserve outmoded and unjust relations.

Mr Prime Minister, this is your second official visit to Yugoslavia as prime minister, but you have also visited our country in other situations and have been convinced of the friendly feelings of our peoples towards the Maltese people. On this occasion I wish to express once more our satisfaction at the state of our friendly relations and also the conviction that they will continually progress and expand. In this spirit I raise this glass to the health of the president of the Maltese Republic, Dr Anton Buttigieg, to your health, Mr Prime Minister, and to the health of your colleagues, and for the well-being and prosperity of the Maltese people for successes in friendly cooperation between our two countries.

Mintoff Reply

LD061440Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2250 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Dom Mintoff, prime minister of the Maltese Republic, said in answer to Djuranovic's toast:

My colleagues and I thank you for your friendly words of welcome and for the very warm hospitality you have shown us. Malta is indeed faced with a very important decision which will exert an influence for many years on its people and its Mediterranean neighbors. We are therefore happy to be with you at this decisive moment of our history.

Our presence here today is not only a manifestation of the friendship which links our two peoples, this visit is for us also a visit to the holy and famous shrine of nonalinement, which will instil us with bravery in our ceaseless efforts to crown Malta's nonalinement with the status of neutrality. We come to Yugoslavia at a time when we have reached the final phase of our negotiations with Italy and France to offer us support in this.

Malta can indeed only hope that it will preserve its neutral status to an unlimited extent insofar as there are the corresponding military and economic guarantees for this. As long as forces and interests conflict on our territory, these guarantees must be directed toward the preservation of equilibrium between competing camps.

Malta must have a sufficiently vital economy to allow its people to resist attempts to return to an easier or unbecoming way of life. The Maltese people dare not remain economically abandoned to the mercy and disfavor of pernicious infiltration of barely camouflaged activities which would in a trice return Malta to the orbit of the great powers.

We have been greatly encouraged in our talks here today by the fact that you have stressed anew that you will offer us moral support, that you have understood our problems and that you have promised us economic cooperation in order that we may overcome these problems. I must use this opportunity to express the gratitude of the people of Malta for the help that Yugoslavia has already offered, for the extensive help to our health services in order that we may finally guarantee the protection of the health of all our people, both rich and poor. However, it is an indisputable fact that the cessation of use of the British base at the beginning of next year will result in a considerable fall in employment and income in our country. We must be ready to fill these gaps immediately.

Our only aim is to guarantee peace in the Mediterranean. Hence, our neutrality is active and is governed by the principle of nonalinement. Malta is aware of the great tasks it has undertaken to change an economy in a basic way, an economy that has relied for thousands of years on the earnings brought in by a strategic fortress hired by imperialist settlers. Malta does this as much in its own interests as in the interests of all its Mediterranean neighbors. We, therefore, expect that all should share with us the economic and financial burden deriving from this undertaking.

Western Europe and the Arab countries cannot individually guarantee the independence and peace which are of vital significance for the progress and prosperity of their peoples. But were they to pool their forces and begin to cooperate seriously in order to achieve this aim, they could lay the foundation of a new Euro-Mediterranean cooperation which would finally lead to the two superpowers leaving our territory.

Owing to our georgraphical situation, our history, language and culture, and above all to our orientation toward peace, Malta is in the ideal position to bridge the abyss which now separates the northern and southern shores of the Mediterranean. All this explains why Malta held to the firm position in Helsinki that there can be no European security without security in the Mediterranean. In Helsinki, Yugoslavia and the other Mediterranean powers bravely stood by us.

At the Belgrade CSCE meeting we remained true to our convictions and we certainly see no reason why we should ask anyone's pardon why we were for a certain time an uncomfortable partner. There is no doubt that the security of the Mediterranean is of the utmost importance for the peoples who live on its shores. It is possible that other countries, too, are very interested in that territory, but for the Mediterranean peoples security is a question of life and survival.

Under the inspired leadership of President Tito, Yugoslavia has long since understood and found the valor, decision and stubbornness to remain truly independent, waging a nonalined policy. And Malta, too, in its modest way, is fully oriented toward peace and tirelessly develops cooperation with all Mediterranean nations. In this it derives inspiration from Yugoslavia. Malta also expects from Yugoslavia not only moral support but also material cooperation which enables it to develop successfully. In this way Malta and Yugoslavia will work together for cooperation, peace and unity in the Mediterranean.

I therefore ask you, friends, to raise your glasses and drain them to the health and prosperity of the Yugoslav people, of the president of the Federal Executive Council, and to the great Yugoslav leader, President Tito.

Tito Receives Mintoff

LD061742Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Karadjordjevo--President of the Repbulic Josip Broz Tito recieved today in Karadjordjevo Dom Mintoff, head of the Government of the Republic of Malta, and spent some time in friendly conversation with him.

The Maltese prime minister informed President Tito about the efforts being made by this nonalined country to strengthen its political and economic independence. President Tito underscored the support which Yugoslavia gives to the efforts made by the Government of the Maltese Republic to achieve the neutral status of a nonalined Malta, which is in the direct interest of peace, security and equal cooperation in the Mediterranean and further afield.

During the talks on the situation in the Mediterranean, the belief of the two nonalined countries was stressed that it is necessary to continue making even greater efforts to reach a lasting and just solution to the existing crisis spots of conflict and to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation. The importance was underlined of developing equal and peaceful cooperation in the Meditarranean, not only for the countries in this region, but also for security and more stable relations in Europe and the broader international community.

The talks also touched on the forthcoming activities of the nonalined movement and other topical questions concerning international relations.

The talks were attended by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Borislav Jovic, SFRY ambassador in the Republic of Malta; Berislav Badurina, chief of cabinet of the president of the republic; Dr Edgar Mizzi, chief legal adviser to Prime Minister Mintoff, and others.

President Tito then gave a lunch in honor of Prime Minister Mintoff which was attended by, in addition to those taking part in the talks, Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, and Ali Sukrija, member of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Mintoff Travels to Ljubljana

LD062058Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 6 (TANJUG)--Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff, who is visiting Yugoslavia, today left Belgrade for Ljubljana, the capital of the Yugoslavia, today left Belgrade for Ljubljana, the capital of the Yugoslav constituent republic of Slovenia, on a special flight.

The distinguished visitor from Malta was seen off at Belgrade airport by his host Veselin Djuranovic, Yugoslav prime minister, and other high ranking Yugoslav officials.

GHANAIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSIONER ARRIVES 6 APR

Felli Arrival Remarks Reported

AU062049Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Col Roger Felli, commissioner for foreign affairs of the Republic of Ghana, together with members of the Ghanaian delegation, this afternoon arrived on an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs. Branko Rabrenovic reports on the reception accorded to the guest from Ghana and on his visit to our country which will last until 11 April.

Roger Felli, Ghana's minister for foreign affairs, arrived at the Belgrade Surcin Airport an hour ago. He was received and welcomed by Milos Minic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Miljan Komatina, assistant federal secretary; Milan Knezevic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Dusan Marinkovic, chief of the Office for Sub-Sahara Africa; and other officials. The Yugoslav ambassador to Ghana and the Ghanaian ambassador in Belgrade were also present. Immediately after his arrival Roger Felli made a brief statement for the Yugoslav public in which he said:

[Felli recorded in English followed by translation into Serbo-Croatian read by Rabrenovic] I am very happy to be here today. As you know, Ghana and Yugoslavia are good and old friends. This friendship dates as far back as prior to our country's independence. Your president has visited our country and your premier, too, was in Ghana a few years ago. Both countries are founders of the movement of nonalinement and, in view of the forthcoming meeting of nonalined countries--I have in mind the ministerial meeting--which will be held in Belgrade soon, we want to exchange views with the Yugoslav friends, and in this connection we will discuss the strengthening of the movement of nonalinement.

I am very happy to be here in Yugoslavia and I bring you the best wishes of the people of Ghana for happiness and welfare of the friendly Yugoslav peoples and especially your president and leader Marshal Tito. [end recording]

While you are listening to this report, the official Yugoslav-Ghanian talks are in progress. The delegations are headed by Milos Minic and Roger Felli. As we have learned, in addition to an exchange of views on bilateral relations, the most important international questions and above all the activity of the movement of nonalinement, southern Africa, the crisis hotbeds in the Horn of Africa and the economic relations in the world will be discussed during the talks. Following the talks, Milos Minic will give a formal dinner tonight in honor of his guest from Ghana. It is expected that formal toasts will be exchanged at this dinner.

Minic, Felli Begin Talks

LD062328Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2117 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 6, TANJUG--Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Milos Minic and Ghana Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Roger Felli this evening had official political talks.

In the course of a comprehensive and extensive discussion the two foreign ministers stressed successful development of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Ghana. (?They stressed) that longstanding friendly relations between the two countries date to the time of the first nonaligned meeting and the foundation of the policy of nonalignment to which Yugoslavia and Ghana--both among the founders of nonalignment--greatly contributed.

In relation to current international questions the talks particularly focused on nonaligned activities within preparations for the nonaligned ministerial meeting in Belgrade this summer. The two ministers and their associates also discussed relations among the nonaligned countries. It was stated that conflicts among some nonaligned countries are being used to impose bloc solutions and exclude the nonaligned countries from the process of settling current world problems. The need for conflicts among some nonaligned countries to be settled by way of negotiations was also emphasized.

The talks covered also crisis situations, such as in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa. European directions in the light of the recent Belgrade meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe were also discussed. On all the questions examined, identical or very close views were presented.

The Yugoslav-Ghanaian talks will continue tomorrow when possibilties for expanding Yugoslav-Ghanaian economic cooperation will be considered in great detail.

Minic Hosts Dinner

LD062330Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2139 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 6, TANJUG--Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Milos Minic this evening gave a dinner honouring his guest, Ghana Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Roger Felli and his associates. Felli and his associates arrived today for an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

At a formal dinner attended by a number of eminent representatives of social-political, economic and cultural life, Milos Minic and Roger Felli exchanged toasts. A very friendly atmosphere prevailed during the dinner.

ALGERIAN JUSTICE MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER OFFICIAL VISIT

LD061706Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1107 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--'Abd al-Malik Bin Habilas, minister of justice of the Democratic Republic of Algeria, left Belgrade today after an official visit lasting several days. The guest from this friendly nonalined country was seen off by his host, Ivan Franko, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for justice and general administration.

Expressing his satisfaction at the visit and the results of the talks held at levels of the federation, Socialist Republic of Serbia, and of the city of Belgrade, Minister Bin Habilas stressed--in a statement made before his departure from our country--that all these contacts, including the meeting with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, showed that there are strong motives and reasons for further consolidation of cooperation and friendship between Yugoslavia and Algeria. Of special interest for Algeria are the results and experience gained in your country in the building of the system of socialist self-management, all the more so as the socialist revolution is being deepened in Algeria at present with the aim of ensuring as broad as possible a participation of the people and workers in the governing of the country.

After stressing the active role of our two countries in the nonalined movement, their closeness in the struggle for equal international cooperation, both in the Mediterranean area and further afield, and the proximity of their views regarding the solution of international problems, Minister Bin Habilas emphasized, in particular with regard to the current international situation, the need for still closer cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria. Regarding the exchange of opinions in the sphere of justice, 'Abd al-Malik Bin Habilas said the talks were very useful and fruitful, and both sides are of the view that cooperation in this domain should be deepened and enriched in the future since the necessary conditions for this exist.

POPIT MAKES CONCLUDING SPEECH AT SLOVENE LEAGUE CONGRESS

LD060830Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1027 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--In his final speech at the end of the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia, Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, noted that the congress had manifested the full ideological, political and action unity of communists.

This unity had been shaped and strengthened through creative work and in the struggle for the further development of society on the basis of socialist self-management and creative international cooperation on the principles of equality and nonalinement.

Stressing that general verbal expressions of support for self-management would no longer suffice, but that what was now needed was action and a creative effort on the part of the whole of society, Popit went on to say: "The congress clearly pointed out the interrelatedness and interdependence between the further development of socialist self-management and the realization of income-based relations and the position of workers in social reproduction and society. The self-managing socialist mastery of the current economic and social development and ability to solve material and development tasks by means of greater productivity and efficient economic activity are becoming more and more evident and successful."

The congress clearly declared itself in favor of the more rapid creation of conditions in which the worker, the working man, will develop as a complete free personality of associated labor.

Popit said the congress had also formulated the further orientations in the development of the League of Communists' activity in society. It has fully reaffirmed the orientation which directly links the activity of the League of Communists with the activity of workers and working people in their working and living environments and in society as a whole.

By means of the ceaseless political action of all the subjective forces, Popit noted, all the champions of negative tendencies and phenomena have been pushed to the periphery of our sociopolitical developments. By forging the ties between the communists and the masses we have drawn nearer to Ivan Cankar's vision of a more beautiful native land, which was not feasible in his lifetime.

Franc Popit concluded by thanking all the communists, workers and working people for their unselfish work for socialist self-managing development so far. He expressed particular gratitude to the delegates and guests of the eighth congress, past members of the Central Committee and its organs, those who helped draft the congress documents, the press and all the organizers of the eighth congress. "In this way," Popit said "I declare the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia closed."

The closing of the eighth highest-ranking meeting of Slovene communists was accompanied by the sound of the Internationale.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS ON ECONOMIC POLICY, EEC

LD062127Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At today's session of the Federal Executive Council, which was chaired by Dr Berislav Sefer, several questions were examined concerning our country's economic policy and relations with foreign countries.

According to the report of the Federal Committee for Information, the Federal Executive Council adopted a proposal to direct additional means for abroad to realize the policy of development agreed on for the 1976-80 period as the basis for the coordination of standpoints in the interrepublican committee for foreign trade and foreign currency. At today's session the council also examined a report on the realization of the employment policy, employment abroad and the gradual return of Yugoslav citizens from temporary work abroad in 1977.

It was noted that in 1977 important progress was made in realizing and continuing to develop the policy on employment in the country and the gradual return of our citizens from working abroad and their involvement in our country.

It was noted that through the even more consistent realization of the goals and tasks agreed on and set out in the development plans it is possible to achieve even greater results in this sphere.

The Federal Executive Council also examined and adopted the reports drawn up by working groups on the talks held between Yugoslav representatives and the European Economic Community and its commissions.

The council adopted the reports and standpoints for the future work of our representatives in the continued talks with the European Economic Community in harmony with the earlier adopted standpoints. The Federal Executive Council noted that the work of the working groups has shown that for the realization of the political declaration between the EEC and Yugoslavia the present terms of reference of the EEC Commission are too narrow.

The council adopted a platform for participation by the Yugoslav delegation at the [word indistinct] meeting of the nonalined countries intergovernmental coordination council for information to be held in Havana from 17 to 19 April this year. The Yugoslav delegation at the meeting in Havana will be led by Muhamed Berberovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Information.

DRAFT REPORT ON LCY WORK IN ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE NOTED

LD061906Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0630 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

["From the Draft Report on the Work of the LCY and LCY Central Committee Between 10th and 11th Congresses--League of Communists Activity in the Sphere of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--The 10th LCY Congress confirmed the most important tasks and gave a powerful stimulus to the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection. In the intercongress period the League of Communists devoted considerable attention to the building-up and guaranteeing of unity of action, orientation, linking and coordination of all subjects of defense and protection. More and more the focus of action is being transferred to the base, the basic organizations of associated labor, communities and municipalities, as the basic factors of action and activity in the spheres of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The report points to the significant results realized in the association of defense affairs, and the strengthening of ideological and political consciousness and confidence of working people and citizens in the force of all-people's defense. The readiness of our country to repulse aggression has been increased, as has its capability to successfully oppose it.

It is nevertheless noted that there are basic organizations of associated labor, local communities and municipalities which have not sufficiently become a factor of activity in defense affairs. Decisionmaking still stays, in certain places, within the competence of the administrative organs, and insufficient imparting of information to working people and citizens about defense questions prevents weaknesses from being overcome. Association of defense affairs is also hindered by phenomena of techno-bureaucratic and liberalist concepts, and in some places in practice also, in defense organiztion.

The League of Communists has especially been in favor of all-people's defense becoming even more a part of regular ideopolitical activity and the content of the work of its organizations and leaderships. It has also been in favor of all-people's defense becoming an element of and the content of planning on all levels. This would guarantee organized, long-term and rational mobilization of all disposable forces and material resources for defense affairs.

A significant advance has been realized in the financing of the defense preparations of society. The intrarepublic-provincial agreement on allocation of part of the funds from the national income to finance this social activity enables all social subjects to allocate resources in accordance with their opportunities and needs.

The problems of all-people's defense are built into the statutes of municipalities and local communities, organizations of associated labor and self-managing interest communities.

The optimum organizational solutions are sought for broader and more effective participation of working people and citizens in defense activities.

Significant results have been achieved in fitting the economy for work under conditions of war. However, in a number of organizations of associated labor serious problems continue to be created by the lack of coordination between their plans for war production and the plans of sociopolitical communities, and by the absence of precise demands in this respect from the federation down to the municipality.

In cadre policy special attention has been devoted to the proportional representation of cadres from all environments, nations and nationalities in the armed forces and in defense affairs. The structure of the officer cadre has been considerably improved, more and more young people are applying to military academies and schools. The ideopolitical and vocational training of working people and citizens, especially of young people, for all-people's defense have become an integral part of the ideopolitical work of the League of Communists and of other sociopolitical organizations.

By means of solutions pertaining to the system, and particularly by the involvement of communists, the quality of training, modernization of equipment and arms, by reliance on the domestic industry, by raising the professional qualifications of cadres and by their ideopolitical capability, the Yugoslav People's Army has reached an even greater level of organization and combat readiness.

The League of Communists has launched a broad ideopolitical action in development, supplemental organization and great incorporation of the base in carrying out the tasks of territorial defense which represents the broadest form of organization of society for armed opposition to aggression. The report stresses that civil defense continues to lag behind the needs of its envisioned role in war, particularly as regards working out measures for protecting and saving people. Consolidating the uniform ideopolitical bases of organization of social self-protection and the process of association of this sphere, the basic role of which is the protection of the constitutional order, have been speeded up.

Through strengthened political activity in society in the struggle against anti-self-management and antisocialist phenomena, the scope for hostile action has been considerably reduced, and the measures for protection of the constitutional order of self-managing and other rights of working people, of social property, and of public order and peace are perfected.

Significant results have been achieved in explaining the ideological bases and in concretely organizing self-protection, which is increasingly linked with the development of self-managing relations and with political-security in certain social environments.

Through the activity of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces, the traditionalist and various other conservative conceptions are being overcome, according to which special organs and specialized services, which see social self-protection as 'the extended arm' of the state organs, are responsible for security and the protection of society.

However, in self-protection activities stress is primarily placed on measures to oppose the enemy, while the protection of self-managing rights and social property still does not occupy its corresponding place.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium has stressed the need for the organization of social cells, which will enable more direct and more mass participation of working people in self-defense affairs. In some republics such forms of organization have already been affirmed--people's protection, units of social self-protection, rural guards and so forth.

Questions of social self-protection are increasingly the subject of regular activity of the majority of organizations of the League of Communists, though in some of these there continue to exist phenomena of generalized work and work conducted on a campaign basis.

Stress is laid upon the need for permanent, profound and politically oriented analyses of the political-security situation in all environments, and particularly for better conveyances of information to the other subjects of self-protection.

TANJUG NOTES REPORT ON FOREIGN POLICY THESES FOR CONGRESS

LD061756Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1129 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] In the past few years, considerable progress has been made in democratizing Yugoslavia's foreign policy and its greater socialization. A growing number of factors are participating in international cooperation and increasing contacts are being established with foreign partners. The Yugoslav constituent republics and autonomous provinces take an active part in shaping and implementing the country's foreign policy, developing, at the same time, direct and extensive economic, scientific, technological, cultural, educational and other cooperation with foreign and international organizations.

These assessments on the enlarged the [word indistinct] of Yugoslavia's foreign policy are set forth in the theses and other material prepared for the 11th League of Communists of Yugoslavia Congress to be held from June 20-23rd this year.

In addition to all the six constituent republics and two autonomous provinces, a wide social base of the socio-political community, and economy participates in formulating and pursuing foreign policies. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia, it is said in the congress theses, considers it necessary to develop further the full initiative and responsibility of all of these factors to secure in this way the socialist influence of society on the programming, preparation and realization of the country's international cooperation.

In the documents prepared for the congress, it is also underlined that complete and objective information of citizens on all questions in the field of foreign policies and international relations is of great importance to the democratization and socialization of foreign policies. The role and responsibility of information media in this is exceptionally great.

POZDERAC, DIZDAREVIC NOMINATED FOR POSITIONS

AU2922217 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 29 Mar 78 AU

[Summary] At its session in Sarajevo today, the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference nominated Hamdija Pozderac, president of the Republican Assembly, as candidate for member of the SFRY Presidency and Raif Dizdarevic, president of the federation of trade unions of Boznia-Hercegovina, as candidate for president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency.

BORBA REPORTS CONCERN OVER FOREIGN TRADE DEFICIT

AU0611467 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Mar 78 p 6 AU

[M. Tomasevic report]

[Summary] "Foreign trade has always been the foremost problem of our economy. However, we have never been in a more difficult position than we are now. Instead of the planned and agreed on recovery, our deficit in foreign trade further increased in the first 3 months of this year." In this period the country's exports decreased $50 million and its imports increased $68 million compared with the same period last year. Yugoslavia's share in the world's total exports fell from 0.59 percent in 1965 to 0.47 percent in 1977. But the decline in the country's exports alone is not responsible for the country's increasing deficit in foreign trade. The fact is that Yugoslav businessmen "import also what they do not need and are doing very little to replace import goods."

At its session yesterday chaired by Muhamed Hadzic, the assembly of the interest community of Yugoslavia for foreign economic relations discussed these problems. Speaking at the session, Emil Ludviger, federal secretary for foreign trade, said: "Protectionism is dominant in the world market, but our businessmen are appearing in this market in an unorganized manner. We are making great investments, and often unnecesary investments, and thus too much equipment is being imported. Work organizations realize their income more easily by selling within the country because they are able to sell everything in their own areas. Certain individual industrial branches have stockpiled enough raw materials even for several months of production operations." Ludviger warned that the Federal Executive Council must under law take measures to insure the implementation of the policy which has been agreed on. "In other words, a further deterioration of deficit in the balance of payments must be prevented. If this cannot be achieved through an accord, the Federal Executive Council must propose other and different measures."

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